

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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LAST EDITION

## RUMANIA ACCEDES TO GERMAN TERMS AND SIGNS TREATY

Preliminary Draft Gives Dobrudja to Bulgaria—Austro-Hungarian Territory to Be Evacuated, Army Disbanded

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin message announces Rumania's acceptance of the Central Powers' conditions and the consequent resumption of the armistice.

Mr. Toncheff, head of the Bulgarian delegation at Bucharest, informed the Sobranje on Saturday that the conditions included the cession of the Dobrudja to Bulgaria, readjustment of the Hungarian-Romanian frontier, and the grant of economic concessions.

The Rumanian Government, he said, had been required to sign a preliminary treaty before noon on Tuesday.

Following are the terms of the preliminary peace treaty:

"1. Rumania cedes to the Central Allied Powers the Dobrudja as far as the Danube.

"2. The powers of the Quadruple Alliance will provide and maintain a trade route for Rumania by way of Constantza to the Black Sea.

"3. The frontier rectifications demanded by Austria-Hungary on the frontier between Austria-Hungary and Rumania are accepted in principle by Rumania.

"4. Likewise, economic measures corresponding to the situation are conceded in principle.

"5. The Rumanian Government undertakes to demobilize immediately at least eight divisions of the Rumanian Army. Control of the demobilization will be undertaken jointly by the upper command of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army group and of the Rumanian chief army command. As soon as peace is restored between Russia and Rumania the remaining parts of the Rumanian Army also will be demobilized in so far as they are not required for security service on the Russo-Rumanian frontier.

"6. The Rumanian troops are to evacuate immediately the territory of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy occupied by them.

"7. The Rumanian Government undertakes to support with all its strength the transport of troops of the Central Powers through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa.

"8. Rumania undertakes immediately to dismiss the officers of the powers who are at war with the Quadruple Alliance still in the Rumanian service. The safe conduct of these officers is assured by the Quadruple Alliance. This treaty enters into operation immediately."

Finland, Too, to Have Peace Treaty

BASEL, Switzerland (Thursday)—Berlin dispatches say that Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, German Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, has announced in the main committee of the Reichstag that Germany very shortly would sign a treaty of peace with Finland.

## SOCIAL INSURANCE BOARD BILL KILLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—On March 5, the House of Representatives for the Maryland Legislature killed a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of social insurance, after it had been favorably reported by the committee. The purpose of the commission was to investigate social insurance generally, with a view of determining the expediency of adopting social insurance for the State.

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## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

### Air Raid on Turcoing

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—English aviators, bombing Turcoing, killed a great many of the French inhabitants, the German War Office declared today. Northwest of Dixmude, German storm troops brought in three officers, 114 men and some machine guns, as the result of an attack on two Belgian farms.

### German Raid Repulsed

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A heavy raid under protection of barrage fire was directed against the British troops near Epehy last night, Sir Douglas Haig reported to the War Office today. The raid, he said, was completely repulsed. "South of Bois Grenier," he reported, "and east of Poelcapelle, the enemy was equally unsuccessful. In the valley of the Scarpe, west of Lens and east of Ypres, the enemy artillery was active."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official statement made public on Wednesday reads as follows:

"Army group of Prince Rupprecht—Our positions on the north bank of the

(Continued on page two, column six)

## GERMAN INCENDIARY IN PAY OF THE I.W.W.

F. Hagerman, Confessing He Fired \$1,000,000 Lumber Company's Plant, Declares Organization Sent Him Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The confession of Fritz Hagerman, here, the German who has owned up to having fired the \$1,000,000 Red River Lumber Company's plant at Westwood, Cal., on Sept. 17, 1917, and to other depredations, contained among others the following questions and answers:

Q. How much money did you get out of this fire proposition? A. The driver of the car gave me \$75.

Q. Are you not on your way to Westwood to destroy the Red River Lumber Company's lumber? A. Yes.

Q. Who sent you on this mission? A. The I. W. W.

Q. Where are you I. W. W. recruits? A. I lost them.

Q. What is your nationality? A. German.

Q. You feel now that the German Government should win this war? A. Yes.

Q. If you could by any means destroy property enough of the United States of America so as to win this war for the Germans would you do it? A. Yes.

Loyalists Use Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Six men were forced to kiss the American flag at Bingham, Ill., and several others were similarly dealt with at Maryville, near St. Louis.

John Redmond came of a race of parliamentary fighters, and he was, perhaps, the greatest fighter of them all. His father had been member for Ballytrent, and it was his desire to have succeeded one day to his seat. When, however, the moment came he had enrolled himself in the Parnellite ranks. Under the iron rule of "the uncrowned king" there was no place for the emotions. Mr. Parnell, though he was, in his own way, already attached to his young lieutenant, who, he used laughing to say had shed his blood for him, in an election riot in Enniscorthy, had other views. So Mr. Healy, "Tim Healy," got the Wexford seat, and John Redmond had to wait for a vacancy, a year later, at New Ross.

Himself a Roman Catholic, John Redmond had gone to school at Clongowes. Later he went to Trinity, Dublin, and later again he crossed over to England, ate his dinners in Grey's Inn, and was called to the English bar. This last event was in 1886, five years after his entry into the House of Commons, when a parliamentary reform act had disposed of his New Ross constituency, and he had at last succeeded in his ambition to represent Wexford. By having been returned, in 1885, for the northern division of the county. One year later again he was called to the Irish bar. In the Four Courts, in Dublin.

John Redmond's triumphs were, however, to be won in the senate and not in the law courts, on the floor of the House and on the platform rather than in Westminster Hall. He began with a fight, and he was ever a fighter, for on the very day he entered the House, the entire Irish parliamentary party was suspended by Mr. Speaker. Mr. Redmond, indeed, probably succeeded in creating a double record on this famous occasion. For not only did he make his maiden speech the very day he entered the House, but he made it in just six words. The Speaker had called on him to withdraw, and he replied, "Mr. Speaker, I decline to withdraw."

In spite, however, of so unpromising a beginning Mr. Redmond rapidly developed into a devoted and distinguished Parliamentarian. As a speaker he acquired and maintained the grand manner. He was, perhaps, the last of the orators: the only man who caught Elijah's mantle falling from the shoulders of Mr. Gladstone. It was a liberal education, says Mr. Gardiner, to hear him pronounce the opening words of his oration, "Mr. Speaker," whilst Lord Curzon himself, an excellent judge, attributes the success

(Continued on page two, column four)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood  
John Redmond

## JOHN REDMOND

## REAL MEANING OF RAIDS IN FRANCE

General Maurice Says German Aim Is to Secure Information and to Train Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In a special interview yesterday, General Maurice, Director of Military Operations at the War Office, while not committing himself to an opinion on whether the reported German offensive would materialize, said that the Germans were approaching the moment when they could attack as soon as their local preparations were complete. These local preparations were more difficult to discover than anything else. Weather conditions might prevent their discovery by aerial observation and both sides had brought the art of camouflage to a pitch which made it difficult to ascertain what preparations were going on.

Much was being made of raids on the western front. They were frequently described as being for the purpose of testing the Allies' defenses but that was a phrase which meant little to the soldier. "Experience teaches us," he said, "that concentrated artillery fire can flatten out any defenses to a considerable depth and therefore there would seem to be little object in testing defenses. I presume the real meaning of the raids is that the Germans desire accurate information of the disposition of our troops, and if they take prisoners in these raids they know what divisions are in front of them at a given moment.

Another purpose is to give their troops training in attack, as the soldiers brought from the east had been working under entirely different conditions, and in the west they were on the defensive all last year. The raids were aimed at reviving the offensive spirit in the German troops, for the offensive spirit quickly subsided if the soldiers were sitting still in a trench, and at training men and subordinate commanders in small operations with a view to larger affairs.

Dealing with other fields, General Maurice said no dramatic developments need be expected in Palestine, where the difficulty was less the Turks than the problem of supplying the British armies in that difficult country. In passing, General Maurice said the transfer of troops from the eastern front to the west had, of course, been a violation of the armistice agreement with the Russians and as showing the cynicism of Germany's disregard for "scraps of paper" he read a document captured in Mesopotamia and signed by Major Druffel, an officer on the German general staff. This document directed German army commanders to communicate "discreetly" to Kurdish chiefs, on the authority of Kurdish chiefs, the name of Klous to

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said to be controlled by a German brewer.

The Secretary's statement said:

"In the vicinity of Vallejo, Cal., is the navy yard at Mare Island, including a large training camp. At present there are at Mare Island about 6500 enlisted men, of which the great majority are young lads recently enlisted."

"A determined effort has been made both by the department and the commandant at Mare Island to cause an improvement in the liquor situation at Vallejo, but action of the local authorities and the wishes of the department have been stubbornly opposed by those interested in the continuation of this evil and no remedial results of any significance have been realized. As early as last August this matter was a subject of grave consideration and under date of Sept. 8, 1917, in a letter reciting the wretched conditions with regard to liquor in Vallejo, the commandant states as follows:

"Pending the cleaning up of Vallejo and the establishment of improved conditions by the municipal authorities the commandant is limiting liberty to that city to men who have families or are residing in the city."

The commandant wrote also of having personally arrested an enlisted man in the back room of a resort in Vallejo, known as the "Liberty Inn." "This 'Liberty Inn,' formerly the 'Heidelberg Inn,'" said the letter, "has changed its name, but not its business. It is kept by a German, who is a henchman of the aforesaid brewer (a German who is reputed practically to control the saloon element of Vallejo and the municipal government) and I have had these premises under suspicion for a long time and have reported my observations to the Bureau of Investigation, Federal Department of Justice, San Francisco."

### Vallejo Saloons Closed

Brewery Within Limits, Owned by Wet Leader Also Affected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

VALLEJO, Cal.—The order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels establishing a five-mile dry zone around the naval training station located near Vallejo, closes 23 saloons and the Widenmann brewery. This is the culmination of a long fight on the part of the California Law Enforcement and Protective League which, under the direction of Edwin E. Grant, former state Senator, has carried on a campaign of mass meetings, and has sent petitions to the Secretary of the Navy since last May to have this order put into effect.

Whether Henry Widenmann, state highway commissioner and member of the Board of Supervisors of Salona County, owner of the brewery that is closed by the order and, according to many, the political power behind the wets, will fight the government order, as it has been announced that he would do if such an order should come, is not yet known. The saloons near Camp Fremont, which is located near Palo Alto, have been warned by local authorities, and the saloons of San Francisco by federal officers, that a similar order will be asked for if they do not cease selling to soldiers.

### Saloon Closing Expected

New Naval Order Gives Satisfaction to Newport Dry Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I.—Every saloon in this city will be forced to close its doors, it is understood, when the new order of Secretary Daniels becomes effective, the announcement bringing satisfaction to the various agencies which have been working to make the city dry. This activity has been continued for some months, various organizations, including the Y. M. C. A. and several committees having sent frequent messages to President Wilson asking that the sale of liquor be stopped. Although these requests have been acknowledged, nothing definite had been previously received in the matter.

Secretary Daniels recognizes the influence which the saloons have had on the men training for the navy here and adds: "Representations have been made by the authorities at the training station that, in spite of every effort on their part, and in spite of the detail of numerous naval patrols throughout the city, the liquor menace continues unabated and is constantly undermining the physical and moral welfare of the naval personnel. Practically all of the personnel at the training station are young lads, very recently enlisted, who are receiving their first training in the navy and who are of that impressionable age which makes it most necessary that under these new conditions, they should not be exposed to insidious temptations."

Major Burdick refrained from commenting on the order, nor would the liquor men make any statement, although all are eager to learn when the new order will go into effect. There are about 49 saloons in this city.

### Oklahoma Urges Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Organized labor unions of Cheyenne went on record Tuesday night as against state-wide prohibition, agreeing to support a campaign of the liquor interests. The Typographical Union and the Electric Workers Union were the only bodies dissenting.

### BOLSHEVIKI MOVE FROM PETROGRAD

Foreign Office Goes to Nijni-Novgorod in Spite of the Signing of Peace With Central Powers

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—

The American Ambassador, David R. Francis, wiring from Vologda to the Norwegian envoy here, urged the latter to afford every protection to Americans in Petrograd. According to the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Francis and his staff have left Vologda for Perm.

Despite the signing of a peace with Germany, the Bolshevik Government is removing its valuables from the capital. The Foreign Office is moving to Nijni-Novgorod.

Commissionaries Bonchbruevitch, Schutko and Proshian have been named a defensive triumvirate. The commissioner for military affairs has issued a decree ordering that the entire people be armed.

Commenting upon the signing of the peace treaty, the Izvestia, organ of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, says that the purpose of the Lenin Government in agreeing to the German terms was to give a respite to the Socialist revolution so as to enable it to reassemble its forces for the supreme struggle against imperialism, and to assist the proletariat of other European countries to revolt against its oppressors.

The organ of Maxim Gorky says it does not believe German imperialism will be so foolish as to give the Bolsheviks an opportunity to reorganize. It asserts that the respite of which the Bolsheviks are talking will last only until von Kuchmann (the German Foreign Minister) becomes the friend of Lloyd George.

The Pravda, supporting the Premier, Nikolai Lenin, says:

"Junkerism is flaunting its reactionary banner with the obvious design of destroying the revolution and restoring the bourgeois régime. A Russian counter-offensive now would afford the Junkers an excuse for completing the destruction of the revolution. Peace is unfortunate, but does not matter, as the struggle against imperialism continues under changed forms."

### Krylenko Asks About Fighting

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official Russian statement received here says that Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief, has sent a message to the German and Austrian chief commanders, stating that the Germans and Austrians are still fighting, notwithstanding the conclusion of peace. Ensign Krylenko asks whether the German high command has taken all steps necessary for cessation of hostilities.

Dutch Papers on Russian Peace

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—"If anything could increase the likelihood of future wars, it is surely the strangling of Russia," says the Nieuwe Courant, of The Hague. "It is a peace obtained at the point of the dagger," is the view of the Handelsblad. "It is a peace which is no peace, and there will arise later a new Alsace-Lorraine question," the Tijds points out. The Telegraaf asserts that "each of the ten conditions of peace imposed by Germany bears the mark of the dishonesty which characterizes the Berlin Government."

Moscow Soviet for Peace

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The Moscow Soviet voted overwhelmingly to ratify the peace treaty with Germany, following a visit from Zinovieff and others.

Petrograd Adopts Treaty

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The Petrograd City Soviet today adopted a resolution, accepting the German peace treaty.

### ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN BRITAIN ENTERTAINED

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Between 70 and 80 members of the houses of Parliament entertained the Attorney-General, Sir F. E. Smith, on Tuesday night to celebrate his return from the United States. Lord Queenborough presided and proposed a pledge to the Attorney-General. The Premier and other Ministers were present. The Premier in an eloquent speech gave the toast of the United States and Canada, which was received with great enthusiasm. The dinner was strictly rationed. The proceedings were private.

### UNIONS GO ON RECORD AGAINST PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Organized labor unions of Cheyenne went on record Tuesday night as against state-wide prohibition, agreeing to support a campaign of the liquor interests. The Typographical Union and the Electric Workers Union were the only bodies dissenting.

### SIGNOR ORLANDO AND SOUTHERN SLAVS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Speaking in the Chamber, recently, Signor Orlando referred to the importance Italy necessarily attached to securing on her frontiers peoples sincerely united with Italy in the pursuance of their aim of safeguarding Italy. It also stated that 4,200,000 loaves of bread daily would be saved, enough to feed 2,500,000 men. The breweries use annually 55,000,000 pounds of sugar, 20,000,000 pounds of syrup and 8,000,000 tons of coal in addition to 180,000 railroad cars, the resolution stated.

just and useful. The Government's statement was approved by acclamation.

Signor Crepi, Commissioner of Supplies, said the London agreement of Jan. 26 assigned to Italy for the present year 34,000,000 quintals of wheat instead of 30,000,000 quintals as previously settled. Equality of sacrifice between the allied nations was now perfectly applied. His own proposal for coal, accepted on Feb. 18, placed at Italy's disposal 240,000 tons French and 560,000 tons English coal. Fresh conference on sea transport would meet in London in a few days.

In regard to ration cards, Italy was ahead of her allies, who were studying her regulations.

### KAISER TELEGRAPH HIS CONGRATULATIONS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

The Kaiser has telegraphed a message of congratulation to Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the "glorious conclusion" of the war on the eastern front. The telegram, as quoted in a Berlin dispatch, says further:

"Now the costly prize of victory in the long struggle is in our hands. Our Baltic brethren and countrymen are liberated from Russia's yoke, and may again feel themselves Germans. God was with us, and will continue to be with us."

In a telegram to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the Austro-German Commander-in-Chief on the eastern front, the Kaiser congratulates him that after three and a half years of struggle the German armies have called a halt to the Russian army which, with an overwhelming superiority of numbers, threatened our country.

The Kaiser's telegram of congratulation to King Frederick August of Saxony in the same connection reads:

"I feel the greatest gratitude toward God and the army which has extorted this peace. The east front now having become free, we have made an enormous step forward. Firmly trusting in the sword, I face a future which will, after all heavy sacrifices, bring us victory and a strong peace."

### ELLIS ISLAND NOW USED FOR SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Immigrant quarters at Ellis Island were today converted to the use of wounded soldiers and sailors following an agreement between the Navy, War and Labor departments.

This agreement had been pending for several months. The delay was caused by the unwillingness of the Department of Labor to turn over its property when there was doubt as to the responsibility for damage under a joint occupancy.

Accommodations for several thousand sailors, pending their assignment to ships, was sought by the Navy Department.

It will use its space for temporary quarters for wounded men before removing them to permanent hospitals. Part of the property has already been occupied by military branches of the Government and the remainder will formally be turned over to its tenants in the next few days.

### WAR INSURANCE OVER TWELVE BILLION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than \$12,000,000,000 war insurance has been written by the Government for its soldiers. This covers an estimated total of 1,500,000 soldiers and sailors and represents over \$8000 per man. The Government is seeking to have all men in the military and naval service come under this protection, and already above 90 per cent have availed themselves of this chance.

### MASON'S AT CONVOCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELROSE, Mass.—Many Royal Arch Masons of Melrose, Malden, Wakefield, Everett, Reading and Stoneham attended the five hundred fifty-first regular convocation of Waverly Chapter, R. A. M., Wednesday night, the occasion being signalized by the official visitation of Right Excellent Charles E. Prior, district deputy grand high priest, of the eighth Massachusetts capitol district.

### MILK PRICES FIXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal Milk Commission at a recent meeting in this city decided that, with the exception of Grade B milk, sold in pints, the price of which will be reduced one cent, the present milk prices will be allowed to stand for the month of March. The March price of Grade B milk is 7½ cents a pint.

### DEMANDS OF PAPER MAKERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission is giving consideration to demands made by the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers for a 45 per cent wage advance, an eight-hour day, and an increase in the number of holidays. If the requests are granted, a basic wage scale of \$1 an hour will be established. The present agreement expires May 1.

### JOHN REDMOND

(Continued from page one)

which held for him, for over twenty troubled years, the uncontested leadership of the Nationalist party, to a power of speech, consistently verging upon eloquence, and sometimes tinged with genuine emotion." Some one, was it an enemy? once termed him "the master of Parliamentary plausibility," but this was really unfair. The speaker was always as convinced as Mr. Gladstone himself, of the quality he valued so in the House of Commons that was his own sincerity.

Those were, indeed, troubled days, and that all through them John Redmond held the good will and even affection of the House was the best possible tribute to his sincerity. He was there when party feeling was raging over "buckshot Forster," and when Mr. Balfour's telegram, "Do not hesitate to shoot," electrified the atmosphere. He was there, on that terrible black Monday, when the House met to hear the official statement of the Phoenix Park murders, and on that equally black day when the news came that Captain O'Shea had won his action for divorce, with Mr. Parnell as co-respondent.

That was, perhaps, the turning point of his career. The Protestant leader was cold-shouldered by Mr. Gladstone, and repudiated by the Roman Catholic hierarchy. His principal lieutenants, Mr. Healy, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Dillon, refused to follow him any longer, but Mr. Redmond stood by him as staunchly as he had amidst the whizzing eggs and brick-bats of Enniscorthy. It was in vain the Roman Church exerted its authority, in vain that the parish-priest denounced him to the congregation, from the altar, in his own presence, as anti-Christ. Not only did he remain unmoved but his people stood by him, and the priest witnessed the untoward spectacle of the entire congregation rising and leaving the church in silent protest. When the elections came, and almost everywhere the Parnellites were defeated, Mr. Redmond found a city of refuge in Waterford, and for Waterford he remained member till the end—for twenty-seven years.

With the passing away of the great "Chief," Mr. Redmond succeeded to the leadership of the Parnellite Party. He led the tiny remnant of nine members with such consummate ability, however, that when the day of fusion at length dawned it was not Mr. O'Brien or Mr. Dillon, it was not even "Tiger Tim," who became the chairman of the Home Rule Party; it was the leader of the Parnellite remnant. This did not, of course, mean that Mr. Redmond's boat had floated into peaceful waters: it meant on the contrary that it was about to encounter new storms. His relations with the clerical element in Ireland became more and more strained, and that element gained, possibly, the meridian of its success when it forced him to repudiate his welcome of the Irish local government bill which he had practically accepted when it was introduced to the House. This was, probably, its greatest victory. When the clerical leaders, Mr. Healy and Mr. O'Brien, broke out of the movement, and formed the Independent Nationalist Party, he stood unmoved, with the result that those brilliant parliamentarians had to rest satisfied with a following no bigger than the old Parnellite remnant.

It was, however, with the rise of the Sinn Fein movement that Mr. Redmond's real difficulties began. It has always been the taunt of the enemies of the Irish that they cannot remain faithful to their leaders, and Mr. Redmond saw the day when the Nationalists began to repudiate his leadership for the crazy mischief of Roger Casement, and the wild-cat schemes of Professor Valera. Those were the days when the Sinn Fein revolutionaries dug childish trenches in St. Stephen's Green, and with wicked recklessness set Sackville Street on fire. Unfortunately the Irishman literally always does spoil for a fight, and the wild, emotional peasants of Clare and Longford hurried after the Roman Catholic bishop of Killaloe in revolt from their old leaders, with all the irresponsibility with which they had once joined Smith O'Brien in that famous "shallow on the Shannon shore."

Previous to this Mr. Redmond had been forced to face the manifest determination of the North to fight rather than submit to Home Rule. Sir Edward Carson's army had, indeed, been answered by the formation of the volunteers of the South, out of which the Sinn Fein trouble grew. The difficulty was that when the war came Sir Edward's regiments marched to the front, after accepting a truce on the basis of the holding up of the Home Rule Act, whilst the southern volunteers, refusing to enlist and repudiating conscription, actually rose in rebellion on the side of Germany, and demanded separation instead of Home Rule.

This was almost the last drop in Mr. Redmond's cup. It was a home Ruler, he was none the less an Imperialist. "We Irish," he once said,

"have peopled the waste places of Greater Britain. Our roots are Imperial, utterly devoid of the anti-British feeling which sent the wretched Roger Casement to preach treachery to the Irish prisoners in the German detention camps. "Our stake in the Empire is too large for us to be detached from it," he told Mr. Gardner. So he went on striving to bind tighter the bonds of Union, and finding almost a last hope in the Irish Convention.

It was probably his last hope, and when he found in the clerical ranks a determination to demand concessions which spelt separation, concessions unknown even in the Constitution of the United States, his courage seems, at last, to have begun to desert him. The present agreement expires May 1.

It was known, for weeks past that he was failing. The end came on Wednesday morning.

### Tribute From Lord Reading

British Special Ambassador Tells of Part Played in Irish Politics

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A tribute to John Redmond was paid here yesterday by Lord Reading, the British special ambassador to the United States. He said: "I had known him many years. He played a great part in Irish political life during my whole association with politics in England, and from the beginning of the war he had always taken the stand in the House of Commons that this was a war for liberty."

### Boston Men Pay Tribute

John Redmond's Service to Irish People Praised

Gov. Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts: "John Redmond was, in my opinion, the greatest leader Ireland has had since Parnell, and I think it may be claimed that with the exception of Parnell, he was the greatest leader Ireland has had in a century. He was a loyal and devoted friend of Ireland.

"We remember him in this country, not merely for that, but because he has assailed the liberty of the whole world, he was ranged with this country, and many other great nations on the side of civilization."

Major Andrew J. Peters of Boston: "In the death of John Redmond the people of Ireland have lost a leader who loved them sincerely and who held their trust and confidence; and the English nation has lost one of its leading statesmen."

"Whoever knew Mr. Redmond" was impressed by his sincerity and earnestness. His life will be ever an inspiration to that love of country which so strongly binds the people of Ireland together and which brings to them the interest and sympathy of all in the development of their national life."

Michael J. Jordan, national secretary of

## FINLAND SEEKS RECOGNITION

**Food Situation in the Country Renders It Necessary That Finland Should Have Direct Communication With Allies**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LONDON, England.—The delegation from Finland which recently visited London, seeking from the United Kingdom the recognition of the independence of Finland has proceeded to Paris having secured from Great Britain recognition of their Government as the de facto Government of Finland, and from Paris they will proceed to Le Havre, Madrid and Rome. France, of course, was one of the first countries fully to recognize the independence of Finland.

The demand of Finland for recognition, particularly by Great Britain and the United States in its general aspect is based on political considerations which are easily understood. Its reasons for desiring immediate recognition of its independence arise mainly out of the seriousness of the food situation in Finland, where the country is on the verge of starvation. In a sense, Finland's claim to independence has only been valid in the present century. Up to 1899 Finland's relations with Russia were those of a semi-independent state, that is to say, it ruled itself as a Grand Duchy and its only connection with Russia was that it owed allegiance to the Tsar of Russia, who was also a Grand Duke of Finland, relationship which came about following the war with Sweden in 1809. Until 1899 the Finns were more or less content with their position in regard to Russia; in that year, however, the former Tsar Nicholas set on foot a very severe repressive policy aimed at making Finland an integral portion of Russia. The Finns replied to this with a policy of passive resistance and gradually the determination grew to break their connection with Russia at the first possible moment.

When the war broke out a new hope was born in Finland. A war had begun for the rights of small nations, and the rights of small nations were the subject matter of nearly every allied statesman's speeches. By and by, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies, issued his famous promise to restore the liberty of the Poles. On the other hand, however, in Finland, which was not so much in the lime-light as Poland, the Russian authorities set on foot measures which were designed to wipe out, once and for all, the independent nationality of Finland and the autonomy she enjoyed under the Tsar. The Finns were resolved not to submit, and they decided that when the peace conference came they would approach it with a request for the recognition of the independence of Finland and for the guaranteeing of that independence by the powers assembled at the conference. The history of the past had taught them that any sort of connection with Russia would mean the encroachment, sooner or later, of Russian authority upon Finnish rights. The rulers of Russia were clearly unable to understand or sympathize with any method of government of their vast dominions, except its centralization in Petrograd (St. Petersburg).

It was in the early days of the war that the Russian authorities began that policy in regard to food which, with subsequent events, has made it necessary for Finland to secure recognition of her independence immediately. Far from checking the export of food, the authorities, by fixing the prices of farm products in Finland, were able to secure their export to Petrograd and other places where high prices ruled. They also began the requisitioning of the cattle stocks of Finland, and at one time it seemed probable that the most valuable breeds of cattle in Finland would be wiped out; at least a third of the cattle of the country were sacrificed in the interests of Russia. The establishment of a cattle selling cooperative association saved the situation to a certain extent in regard to meat. On the other hand the import of foodstuffs from Russia, which had been sufficient for the needs of Finland, grew gradually less, and during the winter of 1916-17 practically ceased.

In March, 1917, came the revolution in Russia. The Russian Government immediately promised to reestablish the legal rights of Finland which had been ignored by the Tsarist régime. Finland remained determined to secure full independence, but meantime had the greatest hopes of friendly relations with the New Russia. In the Diet, however, the new purely Finnish Government announced its views with regard to independence, and this declaration led to differences with the Russian Government which finally dissolved the Diet. New elections took place in October, and it is safe to say that every voter had one idea in view, namely that the Diet should take steps to secure the independence of the country. Then came the second Russian revolution. The Bolsheviks appointed a sailor to be Governor-General of Finland and a workman to be Deputy Governor-General. An immediate break between Finland and Russia became practically inevitable. The Diet waited for a time the establishment of an obviously stable government in Russia, but finally the new administration, at the beginning of December, announced that it intended to proclaim the immediate independence of Finland and the Diet passed a resolution approving of its policy and requesting the Government to secure recognition from the leading countries of the world. An additional reason for this action by the Government was the food question, because as Mr. Trotsky, the Russian Commiss-

sioner for Foreign Affairs, was not recognized by the Allies, it was impossible for Finland to approach the Allies through him.

The Diet proposed to present a friendly address to the Russian Constituent Assembly pointing out that its proclamation of independence was made in no hostile spirit toward Russia and proposing to set up a joint commission to deal with all outstanding questions. The historical delay in the summoning of the Constituent Assembly, however, finally led the Finnish Government to address a request direct to the Bolshevik Council of People's Commissioners for recognition, and this body replied that the act was in conformity with their own policy and intentions with regard to Finland. The leaders of the Social Revolutionary Party gave assurances to the same effect, and thus Finland had the approval of the great majority of Russians.

Meantime, the food situation had been going from bad to worse. The first purely Finnish administration following the revolution in Russia in March of last year took over all stocks of grain and flour at fixed prices and took steps to secure control of subsequent stocks. This measure, with the institution of rationing on the bread card system, relieved matters. A strike of agricultural laborers, as the result of the influence of the revolution in Russia, led unfortunately to some of the most fertile parts of Finland being left unsown, and in the summer there was a quite exceptional drought to ruin the harvest. Feeling among the population became very excited; the Government were accused of permitting profiteering and the well-to-do classes were savagely criticized. Arms began to find their way into the hands of the working classes and during a general strike which was proclaimed in November, excesses of the most appalling description occurred. Following this, a new government came into being and energetic steps were taken by a special food board to remedy matters as far as possible. Nevertheless, at least two-fifths of the people cannot obtain a scrap of bread today and Finland has only in hand small stocks of potatoes and meat, obtained at great expense. Among the drastic emergency measures taken by the Government has been the requisitioning from the producers, for the use of the industrial centers, of part of the grain to which they were themselves entitled. In Finland the most well-to-do, it is stated, cannot obtain half the minimum of food they require on a conservative estimate.

The Finnish delegates claim that the Russian soldiers in Finland have made matters much worse by confiscating food and by supplying weapons to the mob. Starvation and the possession of weapons has meant murder, highway robbery and theft, and has ultimated in the civil war now in progress. Since the delegates left Finland the Bolshevik Government in Petrograd has openly announced that its ideals compel it to support revolutionaries wherever they are to be found, and it is stated that Red Guards have been sent from Petrograd to assist the Finnish Red Guards to overthrow the existing Government. The latest reports to hand, however, do not indicate that the Bolsheviks will have it all their own way.

Meantime the Finnish delegates are asking for the recognition of Finland as an independent state. In the summer of last year Finland bought 40,000 tons of wheat in the United States, but Finland cannot secure the tonnage to make these stores available for the people. The point of view of the Finnish delegations in setting out on their journey to London, Washington and other capitals was that until they could enter into direct diplomatic relations with the governments of Great Britain and the United States, they would be unable, on the one hand, to secure the tonnage necessary, and, on the other hand, to give official guarantees that the food supplies from America would not pass through Finland into enemy countries.

### PRICE OF COAL FOR SHIPMENT

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

LONDON, England.—A revised code of directions as to the sale of coal has been issued by the Controller of Coal Mines to take effect as from Feb. 1. The new directions are in substitution for those made on June 28 last and amended on Oct. 12. The main alteration is in regard to the method of payment for shipments to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Spain. Sellers to these countries must, in future, quote to buyers abroad prices in the various foreign currencies in accordance with the schedules of prices appended to the directions, and must apply for payment to the Board of Trade who will pay the seller in sterling and obtain payment in turn from the buyers abroad in the foreign currencies through accredited agents of the British Government in the various countries. The directions prescribe the rates of exchange to be observed in the case of sales made after Jan. 31. In the case of shipments under existing contracts, the arrangements as to payment abroad through the Board of Trade apply, but the buyer abroad is to make payment at the current rate of exchange.

### MAXIMUM PRICE OF RICE

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

LONDON, England.—The Rice (Retail Prices) Order, 1918, made by the Food Controller, fixes a maximum retail price of 4d. per pound for rice, ground rice, rice flour, flaked rice, and any similar rice product, but it permits a maximum retail price of 6d. per pound for the qualities of rice mentioned in the schedule provided the retailer exhibits, in a conspicuous position in the place of sale, a notice to the effect that rice is on sale at 4d. per pound or less, and provided also that the retailer is able and willing to sell to a customer to the extent of his reasonable requirements rice in accordance with the terms of the notice. No additional charge may be made for bags or other packages, for giving credit or for making delivery.

## PROGRESS OF THE CAILLAUX AFFAIR

**Criticism Leveled Against Government Action in Matter of Opening Papers Found in the Famous Coffre-Fort**

**IV**  
*[Previous articles on the Caillaux affair appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 4, 5 and 6. By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.]*

PARIS, France.—The Caillaux affair, even in the days of waiting and preparation, runs, so far as the public is concerned, an interesting course of much rumor and mystery, some declaration, occasional contradiction, and a moderate measure of semi-official statement. In the last department the best point made lately has been in regard to the state in which the famous "Rubicon" came from Italy. The Socialist element, which set up a strong attack on the Ministry upon the question as to whether the law had been observed when the coffre-fort was opened at Florence, in the absence of M. Joseph Caillaux, or any representative of his—the direct insinuation being that it had been flagrantly disregarded—had dropped this subject, since it has been made clear that while the French law would have insisted upon a representative of the accused being present, and the Italian law also at least points to the desirability of such a circumstance, and M. Doyen, the expert, pursues his investigations into the possessions of M. Caillaux, whom he had interviewed in the Santé prison with reference to the original values of various articles and their origin. A statement has been made that the total face value of the contents of the coffre-fort has been put down at 450,000 francs, of which 180,000 francs is in the form of Austro-Hungarian securities which were an inheritance in the Renouard family. The present value, allowing for the heavy depreciation during the war, of the whole contents of the safe, is mentioned as being 220,000 francs, that of the jewels being put at 20,000 francs. There is reason to believe, however, that these statements are premature.

M. Caillaux appears to be bearing himself cheerfully, and according to the accounts of those who have had occasion to interview him, he has, in a large measure, got rid of the extreme excitability which characterized him about the time of the arrest and for some time previously. He is more comfortable in the Santé prison than at one time appeared likely. He has appealed for various comforts, and many of them have been supplied.

As soon as this insinuation was noised abroad, the Government at once took measures to circulate a semi-official statement that when the Italian Government's representatives had sealed the cases on their being taken from the safe at Florence they were sent to the French Embassy at Rome, where the seals of the said embassy were immediately added to the Italian in the presence of the Italian representatives. These seals, it is added, were intact when the Italian Mission came to the French Embassy to exercise supervision over the cases on their journey to France, and they were still intact when the cases passed over into the keeping of Captain Bouchardon in Paris. They were, then, for the first time broken in the presence of the Italian representatives and M. Caillaux, who made no protest upon the subject.

The Socialist critics are, however, not satisfied with this form of defense. They imply frankly that M. Barrère, the French Ambassador in Rome, is responsible for the breaking of the seals, and that the cases containing the Rubicon, share certificates and jewels were at the French Embassy there for four days. They support their case, as they think, by pointing out that a definite and evidently tolerably accurate statement as to the contents of some parts of the Rubicon appeared in an Italian newspaper during that period, and ask how that could have happened if the seals had not been broken and the contents of the Rubicon examined. But further than this, M. Caillaux, one of the advocates of M. Ceccaldi, has stated definitely that the seals of one political dossier had been violated and some of the contents extracted, and, beyond this again, it is alleged everywhere, and evidently on some strong foundation, that, besides the documents that have already been indicated, the Government is in possession of one particular document, part of the Rubicon series, which will have the effect of completely, finally and crushingly condemning the inculpé. This formidable piece of paper, it is said, will apply to M. Caillaux a veritable "coup de masse." The friends of the accused, however, smile at this idea, and in the meantime a full inventory and statement of the contents of the Rubicon, with no reservations whatever, is being urgently demanded. It is now expected that some official statement of the contents will shortly be made.

It is to be noted that M. Caillaux himself insinuates that certain political documents that were in the coffre-fort at Florence have disappeared, if, in his own words, they had been carried away by the winds which blow across the mountains. It is said that it was intended to make an interpolation in the Chamber on three points, the first with regard to the supposed violation of the Florence seals, the second the disappearance of documents, and the third the falsification of the Luxburg telegrams, the word falsification, instead of mistranslation, being deliberately used in this connection, but it is believed that the Government has determined there shall be no debate in the Chamber on the Caillaux affair, at least upon such points as this, while it is in debate. It is doubtful, however, whether the Government will be able to resist a debate.

A statement is made concerning the "codicil" found in the Caillaux safe

at Mamer, to which the inculpé has frequently referred and which, he says, cancels the Rubicon entirely. It appears that this codicil, which was handed over to M. Ceccaldi, consists, in effect, of two distinct envelopes, one of them bearing the inscription "Ceci est mon testament" and the other "Codicile a mon testament." These envelopes were offered by M. Ceccaldi intact to Captain Bouchardon, and the latter, feeling that they did not come within the scope of his instructions regarding the case, returned them to the advocate without having acquainted himself with their contents. It is stated that the codicil is dated July 31, 1917, and consists of half a dozen seals, in which M. Caillaux devotes himself to severe criticism of the financial policy of the Allies in the war, which policy he declared to be paltry and perilous, and in opposition to it he puts forward ideas for a levy on capital. Then he insists on the absolute necessity of giving to the Government a complete and undisputed authority. He considers also the origin of the war, and defends his attitude in regard to the Azadir affair. He recognizes that Germany had committed many serious faults in her conduct toward the nations of the Entente and had subjected them to needless provocation, but he thinks that, notwithstanding all that, it would have been possible to have reached a pacific solution to the troublesome questions that existed between France and Germany. It is pointed out that this codicil is dated 18 months after the "plan of mobilization" found in the coffre-fort at Florence.

In the meantime the examination of the contents of the Rubicon and the valuation of the securities and jewels found in the coffre-fort continues, and M. Doyen, the expert, pursues his investigations into the possessions of M. Caillaux, whom he had interviewed in the Santé prison with reference to the original values of various articles and their origin. A statement has been made that the total face value of the contents of the coffre-fort has been put down at 450,000 francs, of which 180,000 francs is in the form of Austro-Hungarian securities which were an inheritance in the Renouard family. The present value, allowing for the heavy depreciation during the war, of the whole contents of the safe, is mentioned as being 220,000 francs, that of the jewels being put at 20,000 francs. There is reason to believe, however, that these statements are premature.

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## SIR E. CARSON ON AFTER-WAR TRADE

**Former Cabinet Minister Insists That First Essential Is Restoration of Credit and Security —Need for Official Statement**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

LONDON, England.—Sir Edward Carson made a speech recently, dealing with the war and trade problems, at a private meeting of the British Empire Producers Organization held at the Connaught Rooms under the presidency of Sir Owen Phillips, M.P.

Referring to his recent resignation from the War Cabinet, Sir Edward said that he had no further explanation to give for that step than was contained in his letter to the Prime Minister, in which he had stated the absolute truth and nothing else. Since the war broke out, he had had only one ambition, namely, to help in its prosecution, and to bring whatever abilities he might have to bear on the consideration of the problems that necessarily arose from time to time by reason of the war. The war was with them now in its most trying stage. They were calling upon the people, from day to day, to make new and heavier sacrifices, and at a time like that any man who made an observation without mature consideration which might influence his fellow citizens for any motive, performed an ill service, if he attempted to incite them otherwise than in the direction in which he honestly believed they ought to operate.

The times were not only serious,

but critical, and they were same with their enemies. He wished sometimes that people would not be always contemplating their own difficulties, but would try to realize what was the position of their enemies. His firm belief was that the one question now as between themselves and their enemies was who would hold out the longest. Would autocracy in a war show greater endurance and courage than a league of democracies trained for peace?

The real issue was, Could a democracy, when attacked, successfully defend itself? What the Germans were relying upon now was not so much the superiority of their armies in the field as the fact that they controlled a disciplined nation. It would be a fatal day for the liberty and civilization of the world if it was proved that democracy, when on its trial, was not equal to the occasion. They heard a great deal at the present moment of peace; they were all burning for peace; they had never wanted to wage war. Let them not divide the nation into two parties, as if it were composed of those who wanted peace and those who wanted war. They must reflect upon the great difference between a real peace and a patched-up peace. He had been a party to the Prime Minister's recent declaration of their war aims. And he was one of those who thought that no opportunity should be lost that might bring the war to a successful and honorable termination.

In the speeches they had heard from Germany lately—and from Austria, however cloaked might be the verbiage that was used—he could see no approach on the part of their enemies to an honorable and lasting peace. With regard to the freedom of the seas, Britain must give up Aden, Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands, and Malta. As long as their enemies put forward what meant the utter disintegration of the British Empire, so long as that was their dream, the country, down to the greatest pacifist in it, would have nothing to do with their terms. The British Empire Producers Organization should make it the first object of their propaganda to prevent their people being led away by phrases and by words. Peace they all longed for, but supposing they made a peace tomorrow, what were they to do with all their energies, all their abilities, all their capital, all their credit, for a reconstruction of all that had been destroyed through the aggression and ambition of Germany? Until they knew they were to have a lasting peace it was impossible for them to diagnose or lay down plans for the future.

Sir Edward Carson then referred to the recent German publication, entitled "Deductions from the World War," and commented it to the attention of every man in the nation, especially to those who were so taken by phrases such as "A League of Nations," as if it were something they could write on a sheet of paper and so secure for evermore the lasting peace of the world. After going through the lessons of the war, here was what one of the lieutenants-general on the staff of the German Army had said as his last conclusion: "No one can foresee future developments, least of all while such a war as the present is still in progress. Hence, it is not impossible that pacifist tendencies, based upon motives of utility, may gain currency to a certain degree, but they will not conduce to the

betterment of humanity. We find it impossible to believe in the realization of genuine pacifist ideals, such as are cherished by well-meaning sentimentalists. Only a spiritual transformation of the human race could bring this about, and how far we are from any such transformation has been revealed by the war. Therefore, in regard to this question we should pay less heed to the phrases of present-day prophets than to the views of old and truly wise men. We must not put might before right, but equally little shall we and can we dispense with might. In the future, as in the past, the German people will have to seek firm cohesion in its glorious army and in its laurelled young fleet." If that was the belief and the absolute faith of the German people what was the good of talking of a league of nations if there remained outside one great country which had proved that through arms it could terrorize the world and undermine the whole basis upon which the betterment of the people and the progress and civilization of the world depended? There was not a man in that room who did not desire a lasting peace and hoped that this might be the end of all wars.

The new Florida potato crop is declared here to be coming into the market within 30 to 40 days, and the 1917 surplus must be disposed of before that time.

Potato prices in Cleveland recently at wholesale ranged from \$1.65 to \$2 per 100 pounds, and commission men were agreed that the price to the consumer should not be more now than \$1.50 a bushel of 60 pounds weight. Potato prices have dropped in Cleveland \$1.10 a bushel in the last few weeks, the president of the Produce Association declares. One of the curious facts presented here is said to be that the American public is not eating so many potatoes today as when they sold at \$3 a bushel; and when onions retailed at from 10 cents to 15 cents a pound last winter, there was a bigger demand, it is said, than there is today, when they retail at 3 cents a pound and can be bought at wholesale at 1½ cents a pound. It has been proposed here that the Government should issue an order making potatoes, and possibly onions, the commodity that should be purchased along with flour and sugar instead of asking customers to buy corn meal with flour.

**RECONSTRUCTION IN CANADA**  
**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau**

REGINA, Sask.—Canadian reconstruction groups are in course of formation in the province. Leaders in various lines of thought and industry are asked to form a central committee for the purpose of collecting information and receiving suggestions regarding how best to deal with the returned soldier, and to bring him back again into civilian life

## MEETING OF LARGE COAL USERS CALLED

New England Fuel Administrator Wants to Plan for Next Winter and Discuss the Question of Brokers' Commissions

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A conference on the prospects of obtaining enough coal for New England next winter and particularly to consider the probable effect of the proposal of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, to eliminate commissions of coal brokers, has been called by James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, at the Massachusetts State House tomorrow. It was announced Wednesday that Dr. Garfield had given assurances that the New England brokers would not be disturbed.

Mr. Storrow and Albert G. Duncan, a director of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers, who is one of his advisers on the Fuel Administration, jointly sent telegrams to the 52 representatives of textile, paper and rubber manufacturers and machine shops who were invited to compose the delegation which recently visited Washington in an effort to speed coal shipments to New England. Other manufacturers were also invited to be present.

Since the bulk of coal used for manufacturing purposes in New England is purchased through brokers, Mr. Storrow said on Wednesday that it would not be any more fair to eliminate the coal jobber than it would the real estate or stock broker. The coal business is a highly specialized one, and requires some understanding of the market. This knowledge is not possessed by the mill man, and he puts his coal buying in the hands of a jobber.

The only vessel to arrive at Boston today up to noon with coal, was the British steamer Corona from Louisville, C. B., with 1096 tons of bituminous coal for the New England Fuel and Transportation Company at Everett.

James B. Noyes of Department A, Boston Fuel Committee, today announced that the total supply of coal in the yards of dealers was 40,657 tons or 327 tons less than on Wednesday. The stock included 17,176 tons of anthracite, 17,165 tons of bituminous coal and 6316 tons of screenings. The coal arrivals by rail, Wednesday, he said, consisted of 1414 tons of anthracite, 90 tons of screenings and 375 tons of bituminous coal.

**School Closings Protested**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Protests are being registered by many parents of children residing in the vicinity of numerous schoolhouses which are not allowed to be opened, although the breweries, saloons, bowling alleys, and similar less essential forms of business are permitted to run without restriction, not to mention the burning of much fuel in keeping unnecessary street lights and electrically illuminated advertisements going. This policy has forced thousands of pupils to stay at home. Plans are being made to open 17 additional buildings on Monday.

## RAILROAD HEADS DECLARED LOYAL

President Sprout Denies Charge That They Are Not Doing Their Duty to Country

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Speaking before the Transportation Club of this city on March 2, William Sprout, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, said, "I have read with dismay that the charge has been made that the railroad heads of this country do not wish government control of the railroads in this time of war to be successful and are trying to prevent its success."

"I have faith that such a traitorous charge has not found lodgment in the public mind, for there is no group of men anywhere in the world whose loyalty, patriotism and sense of obligation is greater than that of officials of every grade in American railroad life. The charge is an damnable as it is deceitful, and is a gross calumny upon the railroad men of this great country. I adjure you, even as I lay the duty upon myself, to stand firm against taint or touch of disloyalty. In this time of the nation's trial let us stand firm against the carpings of the Government in which it is so easy to indulge without thinking of its evil effect. Any country that is not loyal to its government in times of stress is not a nation."

The Southern Pacific Company and President Sprout were among the railroads and railroad officials mentioned in a recent decision of the California Railroad Commission as having failed to give the Government that degree of support in this railroad program that had been promised by the railroad heads at the beginning of the government railroad regime.

## TELEPHONE WAGES GENERALLY RAISED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Increases in wages varying from \$1 to \$2.50 a week and a general reclassification putting all operators on uniform schedules were granted by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to its operators, on Wednesday, as a result of a series of conferences with representatives of the employees before Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on

Public Safety and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

By the terms of settlement, more than 2000 operators in 14 cities of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, are put in class A with the Boston operators, making their maximum pay \$16 a week, which is an advance of \$1. The raise is retroactive from Feb. 1. The maximum in class B was set at \$13.75, an increase of \$1.75 a week. In classes C, D and E an advance of \$1 a week, to be retroactive from March 1, was granted, bringing the wages up to \$13, \$12 and \$11 respectively.

## PROHIBITION IS NEARER IN TEXAS

Lower House of Legislature Passes a Bill Against the Making or Sale of Liquors

AUSTIN, Tex.—State-wide prohibition in Texas drew nearer when the Lower House of the Legislature on Wednesday passed the statutory bill prohibiting the sale or manufacture of spirituous or malt liquors containing intoxicants and the shipment into the State of liquors except for scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The Senate passed the bill making it a penitentiary offense to sell liquor to soldiers and sailors. It already had been passed by the House.

## Dry Law in Kentucky

Governor Signs Bill to Prevent Interstate Shipments of Liquor

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FRANKFORT, Ky.—With the exception of 11 counties Kentucky now is bone dry. Governor Stanley on Wednesday signed the anti-intra-state shipment bill, which prohibits the shipment of liquor into dry territory except for medical or sacramental purposes. The 11 counties to which this does not apply are Jefferson, Boyd, Campbell, Kenton, Franklin, Fayette, Henderson, Daviss, Nelson, Christian and McCracken.

Notwithstanding an unfavorable report on the bill to increase the special tax on double-stamp liquors to 10 cents a gallon, the Senate ordered the bill to its first reading. The bill was reported unfavorably by the Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Senator Richardson offered the motion to pre-empt. The liquor interests are making a hard fight on this, as it adds nearly \$1,000,000 to the tax on liquor remaining in Kentucky warehouses.

## APPROPRIATION FOR FISH INQUIRY SOUGHT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Governor's Council is to be asked to approve an appropriation of \$2000 for the special legislative committee which is about to institute an investigation into the fish industry at the Boston Fish Pier. This appropriation is to defray the expenses of the clerk, traveling bills, accountants, special investigators and other items.

Before the committee begins its inquiry the question of employing counsel will be decided. Attorney-General Atwill has offered the services of a member of his staff, who would voluntarily disassociate himself from the state legal department during the fish investigation. The procedure of the inquiry is to be outlined today at another meeting of the committee.

## GOVERNOR'S TROLLEY MESSAGE ATTACKED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

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The Southern Pacific Company and President Sprout were among the railroads and railroad officials mentioned in a recent decision of the California Railroad Commission as having failed to give the Government that degree of support in this railroad program that had been promised by the railroad heads at the beginning of the government railroad regime.

## DRY VOTE IS INCREASED

To the Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass.—After a rather narrow escape from the saloon menace a year ago, the prohibition forces rallied at the town meeting on Wednesday and rolled up a majority of 934 compared with a margin for no license of 145 in 1917. More than 80 per cent of the no vote was thrown in five of the seven precincts, nearly 60 per cent of the yes vote came from precincts 4 and 5. The total vote was no, 1723; yes, 759.

The vote last year was no, 504, yes, 259. The selectmen elected were Walter J. Cusick, Payson Dana, Ernest B. Dane, Phillip S. Parker and Burton W. Neal.

## BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—"Supervised Study" will be the topic for discussion at the third annual conference of teaching alumni of the College of Liberal Arts in Jacob Sleeper Hall March 16 at 10 o'clock. Edward L. Montgomery, principal of the Natick High School, and others will report their experiences with directed study.

All who attend the conference will take luncheon at noon as the guests of the university. At that time the question "How can the colleges and the high schools best cooperate to meet the present educational crisis?" will be discussed. Invitations have been sent to all teaching alumni who are within a short distance of Boston.

## MODIFIED ZONE SYSTEM FAVORED

Financial Relief for Rhode Island Company Is Promised in Report of the Special Legislative Committee Filed Today

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Financial relief for the Rhode Island Company in the form of a new fare system, based upon a modified zone plan rather than a straight flat rate increase, and other measures, is provided in the report of the special legislative committee created a year ago to investigate the company's finances, presented today to the General Assembly.

The Rhode Island Company is ordered to establish what is termed a modified zone system of fares, which makes practically no change in the rate for congested centers of population but increases the fare by 2 cent increments on the long runs into outlying districts. Transfer privileges are extended in some instances.

The five-cent fare is retained as a minimum, and extends generally 2½ miles from the center of Providence, and a like distance from the center of Pawtucket, which is figured as the center of a zone system partially overlapping that centered at Providence. In the report detailed plans and specifications for the entire new fare system are given.

In addition to ordering this change into effect as the law authorizes, the special commission recommends to the Legislature that all city and town control over street railways be abolished by law, and full and sole control be placed in the hands of the Public Utilities Commission. It is declared also that the Rhode Island Company is now paying as taxes of various kinds, the sum of \$534,000 a year, a figure the commission finds greatly in excess of a just tax. It is recommended that all municipal franchise taxes be abolished, and that the tax paid to the State be the only franchise tax charged. Taxation of actual property in the various towns is declared to be just and should be continued.

The commission finds that the actual physical valuation of the Rhode Island is \$29,000,000 and that it is entitled to a return of 6 per cent on that amount. The report shows that the company is now losing money at the rate of \$150,000 a month, and that its financial condition is due to the fact that it is prevented from charging higher fares, in conjunction with the general increase in the cost of materials, labor, and of doing business. The report declares that the company is entitled to consideration. It also finds that the service rendered is good, that the rolling stock is good and adequate, and that the cars are clean and well ventilated.

The commission finds that jitneys take away \$300,000 revenue a year, but it does not ask for the abolition of the jitneys. It does find, however, that the matter is one which the Legislature should consider. Jitneys in a year, the report finds, carry 6,000,000 passengers. The commission recommends that the Rhode Island Company be relieved of the paving obligations, which it voluntarily assumed several years ago. Under this obligation the company pays for the surfacing of the roadways over which it runs cars, for a distance 18 inches outside of the tracks farthest apart. The commission finds that this is a relic of horse-car days, and recommends that the company pay for only such highway as it shall actually wear out or damage by the use of its cars and other items.

Before the committee begins its inquiry the question of employing counsel will be decided. Attorney-General Atwill has offered the services of a member of his staff, who would voluntarily disassociate himself from the state legal department during the fish investigation. The procedure of the inquiry is to be outlined today at another meeting of the committee.

## AMENDMENT TO WAR FINANCE BILL PUT IN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Owen, who led the opposition to the War Finance Corporation Bill, introduced an amendment to the bill today which proposes to strike out the clause in the bill which, as Senator Owen interprets it, would enable the federal reserve banks to use the bonds of the war corporation as a substitute for gold. He argued that the federal reserve banks hold the gold reserve of the member banks as security of depositors in those banks and that these depositors would not be protected by the bonds of the War Finance Corporation.

## STABILIZING OF STEEL PRODUCTS AIMED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Industries Board is expecting to fix prices on all materials entering into the manufacture of steel, with a view to stabilizing the ultimate products. It has been learned today.

Chrome, refractory brick, crucibles and all materials entering into the construction of blast furnaces will be affected. It was stated, but it was denied, that the board is contemplating any sudden reduction of automobile output.

## PEA FOR RATIFICATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

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All who attend the conference will take luncheon at noon as the guests of the university. At that time the question "How can the colleges and the high schools best cooperate to meet the present educational crisis?" will be discussed. Invitations have been sent to all teaching alumni who are within a short distance of Boston.

## NURSES TO LEARN BOXING

CAMP CUSTER, Mich.—Nearly 200 women nurses here will learn boxing under the instruction of Charlie White, division board instructor. Classes were organized today and the training starts this afternoon.

Hats, most stylish—yet there is no charge for style.

Drawn from Hat with made wings



## Hats

Friday and Saturday—in the

## Spring Opening

So many beautiful new styles—so many lovely colors—so many wonderfully effective trimmings—that the opening display, always one of the most important millinery events in New England, is more interesting this year than ever.

Chandler & Co., even for their most inexpensive hats, often reproduce the newest French models—yet for this style they charge nothing. Hence the moderate prices—many hats but ten, fifteen to twenty-five dollars.

## Enlarged Department

The millinery department now occupies the entire second floor—nearly double its former size. Not only is it one of the largest millinery shops in America, but with its rich mahogany fixtures and luxurious appointments, it is one of the most beautiful.

## Misses' Suits and Dresses

These departments are now complete specialty shops.

Each in a new location—each about double former size

Misses' suits—third floor, new building

### Misses' Tailored Suits

Silvertone, twill and tricotine—in rich shades of navy and smart, lighter shades. Silk faille, pique and satin vest effects add novel touches. Prices from 35.00 to 65.00.

The misses' suit department now occupies the entire front of the third floor of the new building—one of the largest apparel sections in our two adjoining stores, and one of the most important in New England.

### Misses' Frock Suits

Fashionable, becoming dress and coat costumes. Some are trimmed with narrow or wide bands of silk braid, others have tucked satin vests ornamented with tiny pearl buttons. Serges and Poiret twills. Prices 45.00, 55.00 and 65.00.

It is now possible to carry misses' suits in more complete assortments of styles for every occasion—more complete assortments of sizes in each style—and more complete assortments at each price.

### Misses' Dress Suits

Smart two-piece and three-piece effects—simpler styles, equally attractive. Fine tricotines, twills and serge with satin—many with fancy linings. Prices from 39.50 to 95.00.

It is now possible to carry misses' suits in more complete assortments of styles for every occasion—more complete assortments of sizes in each style—and more complete assortments at each price.

### Misses' Navy Serge Suits

Qualities usually found now only in more expensive suits, for since we bought these materials, serges have advanced in price 50 per cent or more. New models, with narrow belts, buckle trimmings, smart vests, straight-line skirts with little slashed pockets. Prices 29.50 and 35.00.

### Misses' Wool Jersey Suits

In open, turquoise, taupe and heather mixtures. The styles are belted Norfolk and semi-Norfolk, with skirts in the new straight-line silhouette. Prices 25.00 and 35.00.

### Misses' Custom Dresses

Several fashionable models made in our own workrooms in styles for which a fashionable dressmaker would charge much more. Fine Georgettes, taffetas, figured Georgettes, foulards, etc. Prices 29.50 to 75.00.

### Misses' Crepe de Chine Dresses

Blouse and vest

## PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Federal Minister in Australia Announces That Commonwealth Government Is Considering Proposals for System

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The question of proportional representation is one which is attracting wide attention in many parts of the Empire. In Australia, it is a subject which now stands prominently in the foreground, and everything points to the fact that its adoption in Tasmania will lead to its extension to the other states of the Commonwealth as well as to the Federal Senate. In England, as is well known, the problem is giving rise to heated controversy. In 1885, no party leader in the English Parliament supported proportional representation; in 1917, on the other hand, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, and the Marquis of Lansdowne and Earl Selborne in the House of Lords, among others, voted for it. This change of attitude is no doubt primarily due to the success which has attended its introduction into Tasmania and many foreign countries.

Australia has taken the initiative in respect of its introduction, so far as the British Empire is concerned, for Tasmania was the first State within the British Dominions to adopt proportional representation.

It is, therefore, interesting to find that Mr. Glynn, the Federal Minister for Home Affairs and Territories, has now announced that the Commonwealth Government is considering the question of submitting proposals for the introduction of proportional representation to the Senate and of preferential voting for the House of Representatives. In the light of this proposal it will be found instructive to summarize the speech of Mr. Glynn in the House of Representatives in October, 1914, when he introduced a motion with a view to securing, as far as possible, representation of parties in proportion to their strength at the polls, and the adoption of election by quota and transferable vote as the method of choosing senators. The object in view, Mr. Glynn explained, is that the method of election to the Senate shall be such as will give representation to effective parties in proportion approximately to their comparative strengths as apparent at the polls. While the parliamentary institutions in Australia were, happily, democratic in theory, he did not think they were as yet absolutely democratic in operation. He maintained that democratic representation did not exist in a parliament unless that parliament was really and approximately a reflex of the popular views. So far as the best method of election could secure it, Parliament should reflect the leading lines—not all the lines, because some education had to be carried on before a party attained that magnitude which entitled it to representation of popular opinion.

The point to be aimed at was not only majority rule, but minority representation. The freest and most democratic of governments required the corrective of an intelligent and disinterested minority opinion. The check was more necessary really in the case of a democracy than under an autocratic government. It could be said, without any invidious comparison of parties, that almost every majority that came into power believed that it contained in itself the very last word of human wisdom as conceived by the electors who returned it. It was necessary that there should be a healthy minority in each House, and that representation should be based numerically on the apparent strength of the parties in the State. In the Commonwealth there was a tendency for the dominance of majorities to become more pronounced. That involved an immense subordination of what was sometimes healthy individual opinion to the interests of party union.

Any party, Mr. Glynn said, that was large enough to have a quota of representation ought to get it. As regarded the Senate, proportional representation would mean that, with six places to be filled, any party that had one-seventh of the total votes cast would be represented, or, with three places to be filled, any party that had a fourth of the votes would be represented. In considering the working of the block vote in regard to Senate elections, it was true, Mr. Glynn maintained, that if parties were solid, and one of them had a slight numerical advantage it would always carry the Senate seats. A number of electors on the fringe of the two parties now seemed to rule everything, because they directed the swing of the pendulum at almost every election. There existed this peculiar position, that when parties were solid, and one had a slight majority, it must win all the seats in the Senate, and when parties were nearly evenly balanced, the floating vote of those who cared little for any party, and followed their notion of the public good on each occasion, carried the day. A majority might get into power on the determination of a small fraction of the people, and then control a representative majority in the other House.

Dividing Independents equally between the Labor and Liberal parties, it was found that, in 1910, 2,106,521 Senate votes were cast for Labor candidates and 1,912,789 votes for Liberal candidates, giving Labor a majority of 192,732 votes, and the 18 Senate seats that were in dispute. That was not a true representation of the public feeling, and was, therefore, not a democratic result. In 1913 Labor polled 2,895,043 votes for the Senate, and the Liberal Party 2,857,152. Labor having a majority of 37,891 votes; 11

seats going to Labor candidates, and seven to Liberal candidates which was proportionately unfair. At the election in September, 1914, Labor Senate candidates polled 6,234,878 votes, and Liberal candidates, 5,499,251 votes, a majority of 735,647 for the Labor Party, which thus gained 31 seats, the other five going to the Liberals. As to the methods of election Mr. Glynn proposed a single transferable vote. The theory is that each elector shall have only one vote, and that he shall mark his preference in numerical order from one to six. He will pick out his party first in order of preference; and there may be men outside of his party for whom, if he finds it impossible for the last choice in his party to get returned, he would like to vote.

The following plan is recommended: The elector votes by placing the figure 1 opposite the name of the candidate he likes best, and is invited to place the number 2 opposite the name of his second choice, the number 3 opposite his third choice, and so on, numbering as many candidates as he pleases.

The Returning Officer ascertains the result of the election as follows:

1. He counts each ballot-paper as one vote to the candidate marked one thereon; he also counts the total number of votes.

2. He ascertains the quota.

3. He declares elected the candidates who have received the quota.

4. He transfers in strict proportions the surplus votes of those candidates who have received more than the quota, and credits them to the un-elected candidates indicated by the figures 2, 3, and so on, as the next preferences of the electors whose votes are transferred.

5. He declares elected those candidates who, after the transfer of surplus votes, have obtained the quota.

6. He eliminates the candidates lowest on the poll one after another by transferring their votes in accordance with the wishes of their supporters to the candidates indicated as next preferences. This process is continued until the required number of candidates, having each obtained the quota, have been declared elected, or the number of candidates not eliminated is reduced to the number of seats still vacant, in which event the candidates not eliminated are declared elected.

The quota is the "Droop" quota, which enables the smallest number possible to secure representation in the Senate. The "Droop" quota is attained by dividing one more than the number of vacancies to be filled into the total number polled, and adding one to the result. In other words, 1,240,000 votes are polled, and there are three vacancies—as usually occurs for the Senate—one more than the number of vacancies is four, and that divided into 1,240,000, gives 60,000, which with the one added, shows a "Droop" quota of 60,001. It is quite clear that any man who gets 60,001 votes cannot be beaten by anyone else, and, therefore, that number returns one member. The effect is that at an election where there are three vacancies, instead of the whole of the vacancies—as at the last Federal Senate election—going to one party, any party which has one more than a fourth of the total number of votes cast must get one of the seats.

In Tasmania, in 1901, the Senate candidates were elected as a whole on the basis of proportional representation. The election took place on March 29, and the poll was declared on April 5. The number of votes polled was comparatively small. The ballot-papers amounted to only 18,403, the quota was 3,067, and the number of invalid votes was only 419 or a very small proportion.

**FACTORY CANTEEN IN SCOTLAND**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The question of the establishment and management of canteens in munition and other works in Scotland was considered at a conference held in Glasgow under the auspices of the Central Control Board (liquor traffic). Lord D'Aberville took the chair at the opening, his place being later filled by Sir George Newman, when he left to continue his tour of inspection of various canteens in the district of Glasgow.

An advisory committee was appointed to assist the local control board in the work of extending canteens in Scotland. Mr. Arthur F. Axar, secretary of this committee, read a paper in which he said the canteen should be controlled by the firm and its officials. A good way to popularize it was to form a committee of workers.

The general experience was that the workers themselves preferred not to have control, and it was found to be the best plan to leave them in an advisory position. Although primarily instituted as a war measure, the success of the canteen movement had shown that it supplied a felt want. It had come to stay, and when the war was over he looked forward to the time when every fairly large employer would include a canteen in his works as a matter of course. The movement marked a distinct development of the better relations between employer and employee.

A general discussion then followed and Sir George Newman finally summed up the points which the conference was agreed should be considered by the advisory committee. The canteens should become, as far as possible, an integral part of the works and should be so designed and managed as to build for the future as well as for the immediate present. He believed they were agreed that there should be some definite standardization of canteen rations; also that as far as possible the consumers' opinion should be considered. They would like to have a standardization of tariffs. The question of recreation and of warming up food brought by the workers might also be given consideration. He hoped that the conference would lead to practical results.

## AT RANDOM

"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

When Master Charles Dickens, at 10, pulled behind him the door of No. 4 Gower Street, North, ornamented with the brass plate, bearing the encouraging legend, "Mrs. Dickens' Establishment," or when, as is more likely, he climbed the area steps, and started for his walk to the black-

field was ten with his schooling yet to get, and the names of the men who had lived in the old houses, though names to conjure with in the world, would probably have been just primroses to him, and nothing more. Eight years later, Porridge Island, the Bermudas, and the Straits of the Strand were all swept away by an inconoclastic vestry. But in David's blacking days they were a nest of courts and alleys filled with cheap cook-shops, and having their names out of Ben Jonson's comedies. Somewhere here, at any rate, was the swinging glass door with the legend, as read from inside, "moor-eefoc," and here David had his tea—half a pint of coffee and a slice of bread and butter.

Once, it was a great occasion, he took the bread he had brought from home, wrapped up like a book in a piece of paper, under his arm, and made for Johnson's Alameda Beefhouse, in Clare Court. Here he ordered a plate of beef, and ate it whilst the waiters collected to watch "the very queer small boy" who eventually left with dignity, having magnificently presented his waiter with a half-penny, which, he said long years after, "I wish, now, that he hadn't taken." When the long day's work was done the little drudge would find his way home to the Marshalsea, where the evergreen Mr. Micawber, having got that half-penny balance on the wrong side, was imprisoned for debt. Here he would have supper with Wilkins of that ilk, together with Mrs. Nickleby, whilst he was waited on by "the Marchioness." After which he would slip away to Mr. Bob Sawyer's attic in Lant Street, a paradise of his own, with a timber yard for a view.

Let anyone who has ever seen Lant Street think of it.

## VIEWS ON WOMEN'S WAGE QUESTION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The question of the right of property owners and tenants to relief from disorder and boisterousness due to the sale of liquor on nearby premises, is involved in proceedings brought by Peter Bernstein, owner of two apartment houses at 17-21 Cherry Street, against the proprietors of the Hotel Woodcock. In a bill in equity filed in the Suffolk Superior Court he asks an injunction to restrain them, and damages for the loss he alleges has been caused him. Judge Brown will hear the case on Monday.

Mr. Bernstein's bill says: "Large numbers of boisterous people are attracted to said establishment and invited thereto by the defendant. These people seriously and continuously disturb the quiet and peace of the neighborhood during the late hours of the night by their noisy and boisterous talk, laughter and shouts.

"Some of these people are frequently wholly or partly under the influence of liquor served to them by the defendant. These are particularly hilarious and correspondingly noisy and distracting."

Emphasis is placed on the noise arising from the automobiles of patrons of the hotel parked in Cherry Street, which, says the bill, "is a narrow, quiet, secluded and little-traveled street and suitable and convenient and adapted for residential property."

The bill says that the talk of the chauffeurs and the odor from the machines are objectionable; and that a turbulent lot of boys are attracted to the street by the automobiles. They shout and fight among themselves and blow the horns of unattended cars. Occurring late at night, it is especially annoying to the tenants of his apartment buildings, says Mr. Bernstein's bill.

A number of his tenants have moved from his apartments because of the alleged nuisance, says Mr. Bernstein, and for the same reason it is difficult to obtain others.

## INJUNCTION ASKED AGAINST A HOTEL

Property Owner Adjoining the Woodcock Alleges Boisterousness and Disorder and Makes Claim for Damages

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
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## STATEMENT BY WAGES BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Two views of the women's minimum wage question were given to the Law Amendments Committee of the Manitoba Legislature this week. Ed McGrath, Secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Labor, and the Rev. J. W. MacMillan, president of Manitoba College, dealt with the different aspects of the problem. Mr. McGrath was in favor of confining the act to cities of over 50,000 population. As a basis of the minimum wage law, he proposed a graduated scale according to age, starting at 14 and up to 18. He intimated that \$10 per week was the right minimum for a girl of 18 or over.

Dr. Macmillan criticized the Government's plan to have a commission of five to administer a minimum wage law. The Government had planned to have on the commission, a man and a woman representative of labor, and a man and woman representative of the manufacturers, and the chairman to be appointed by the Government.

He urged that the great weakness in the minimum wage legislation of other states lay in the fact that the general public was ignored, and as an alternative the speaker recommended a non-partisan commission of three to administer the law.

## OLEOMARGARINE AFTER WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—A resolution asking that oleomargarine sales be banned in Canada immediately at the close of the war, was passed at the annual convention of the Alberta Dairymen's Association held in Edmonton recently. The manufacture and importation of oleomargarine in Canada came about as a war measure, and the dairymen seek its exclusion at the close of the war in order to protect the dairy interests of the Dominion. Prof. R. M. Washburn of the University of Minnesota was a speaker at the convention, and also at the annual convention of the Alberta Agricultural Fairs Association which was held in Edmonton on the same dates.

**FIRE COMMISSIONER NAMED**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Frank Lewis of Boston who has been named Fire Prevention Commissioner for the Metropolitan District, by Governor McCall, is a lawyer, associated with Charles S. Baxter. He formerly was counsel for the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and graduated from the Boston University School of Law in 1902.

## AMUSEMENTS

### Auto Show

Mechanics Bldg.

Last 3 Days

10 A. M.—10 P. M.

Admission 50c PLUS WAR TAX

## THEATRICAL

Now Playing at YE WILBUR

Mts., Wed., and Sat.

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents

Mr. William Gillette

In Clare Kummer's New Play

"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY"

on the Wages Board have issued the following statement:

"The Agricultural Wages Board is now engaged in establishing district wages committees throughout the country, and has to select an equal number of representatives of employers and workers on each committee. In certain cases workers, who have been invited by the Wages Board to serve as representatives, state that their employers have raised objections and, in one or two cases, have even gone so far as to threaten men with dismissal if they accept the invitation to serve on a district committee.

"We are convinced that the future of British agriculture largely depends upon the cooperation between capital and labor in farming, which we believe the Agricultural Wages Board and the district wages committees will promote. We have already found that the representatives of workers on the Wages Board are prepared to work with us in a reasonable and broad-minded spirit, and we believe that they, like ourselves, will discuss questions on which we may differ with a sincere desire to establish and maintain fair and friendly relations between employers and employed. Nothing, in our opinion, would be more detrimental to the interests of agriculture than an attempt by individuals to interfere with or impede the acceptance by any man of an invitation to represent his class, and we confidently appeal to the patriotism and good sense of farmers generally to recognize that the selection without hindrance by workers of their representatives is essential to the establishment of district wages committees on a sound and satisfactory basis."

## SCHOOL CHILDREN AND GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Professor McCready of the Ontario Committee of Resources, has asked the cooperation of the Toronto Board of Education in a campaign to promote vegetable growing this summer by school children. He said that there were 25,000 school children in Toronto who could work in gardens, and that if the board would appoint a director and supervisors much could be done in this way to increase the city's supply of vegetables. The professor also suggested that the board raise a fund of \$6000 to assist in carrying on the work.

A number of his tenants have moved from his apartments because of the alleged nuisance, says Mr. Bernstein, and for the same reason it is difficult to obtain others.

## STATEMENT BY WAGES BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been announced here that the third Liberty Loan is to have a distinctive flag of its own to be given to each city exceeding its quota of Liberty bonds. A window card for individual purchasers is also to be a feature of the campaign.

## FLAG FOR THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States employment service has announced the establishment of 13 employment offices devoted to obtaining positions for women and girls.

## CONTEST SEEN FOR GAS PRICE MEASURE

Proposed Massachusetts Legislation to Make Increases Subject to Approval of Lighting Board to Come Before the House

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Proposed legislation to prohibit any increase in the price of gas in the

## ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL PARTY

Permanent Formation Effected  
With D. C. Coates as Chairman—Motion for Merger Is Not Adopted by Prohibitionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—The National Party, which met here in convention on Wednesday, listened to the keynote speech of John Spargo as temporary chairman, effected a permanent organization of the convention with D. C. Coates, acting leader of the party as permanent chairman, and appointed committees on platform and resolutions and organization.

The composition of the committee on resolutions and platform is as follows:

John Spargo, Social Democrat, Vermont, chairman; J. A. H. Hopkins, Progressive, New Jersey; W. G. Calderwood, Prohibitionist, Minnesota; Ben Wilson, Social Democrat, California; Louis Wallis, single taxer, Illinois; William V. Mahoney, Prohibitionist, Washington, D. C.; Morton L. J. Johnson, labor man, Illinois; Demarest Lloyd, independent, Massachusetts; Ben Marsh, single taxer, New York; George L. Dickson, farmers' organization, Illinois, and A. M. Simons, Social Democrat, Wisconsin.

The committee on organization was composed of the following: E. M. Winston, Social Democrat, Illinois, chairman; F. A. Pattison, Progressive, New Jersey; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Prohibitionist, Kentucky; Mrs. J. M. Rector, independent, Ohio; O. H. P. Shelley, Progressive, Montana; Robert Leigh, Prohibitionist, Oregon; E. E. Carr, Social Democrat, Illinois; I. G. Pollard, Prohibitionist, Indiana; and D. H. Carroll, Progressive, North Dakota.

Miss Marie C. Brehm, of Long Beach, Cal., a Prohibitionist, was named vice-chairman of the convention. The secretary is Miss F. Getz, a Progressive, of Chicago. The chairman of the party, Dr. Ira C. Landrich, Prohibitionist candidate for Vice-President in 1916, who some time ago turned over the direction of the party to Mr. Coates, the vice-chairman, was not on hand. He was reported on a prohibition tour in the South.

The convention of the National Party was scheduled to open Wednesday morning, but it was postponed until the afternoon and then went ahead without waiting for the Prohibitionists, in convention in the adjoining room, to act on merging into the new party. Attendance was around the neighborhood of 100 or more at the first sessions, which increased very largely when the Prohibition convention adjourned. The keynote speech of Mr. Spargo was warmly received and ordered published in pamphlet form as the declaration of the party. The Social Democrats, of whom Mr. Spargo is national leader, are the Socialists who quit that party when it went against the war.

The convention meets again this morning and the consideration of a platform, naming of a permanent national committee and plans for the fall's campaign are scheduled.

Relative to the merger plan, which finally failed of adoption in the Prohibition convention early in the evening, Mr. Spargo made this statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I am gratified and satisfied. We have achieved the merger through other methods than contemplated. The resolutions adopted in the Prohibition convention provide, as interpreted by their national chairman, Virgil Hinshaw, that Prohibition local and state organizations, are free, where they so desire, to unite with the National Party, and the national Prohibition organization is pledged not to nominate any congressional candidates, but to endeavor to support the congressional candidates of the National Party and to support, dollar for dollar, such candidates."

The subsequent resolution, which the National Committee adopted, has definitely authorized the Prohibition Party, even in the states, to unite with the National Party. The Oregon Prohibitionists have decided to merge with the National Party. Minnesota, their banner State, has done the same and so has Wisconsin. More than one half of their delegates have become National Party members. It really is the merger with some placcation of old-line Prohibitionists, and perfectly satisfactory to us."

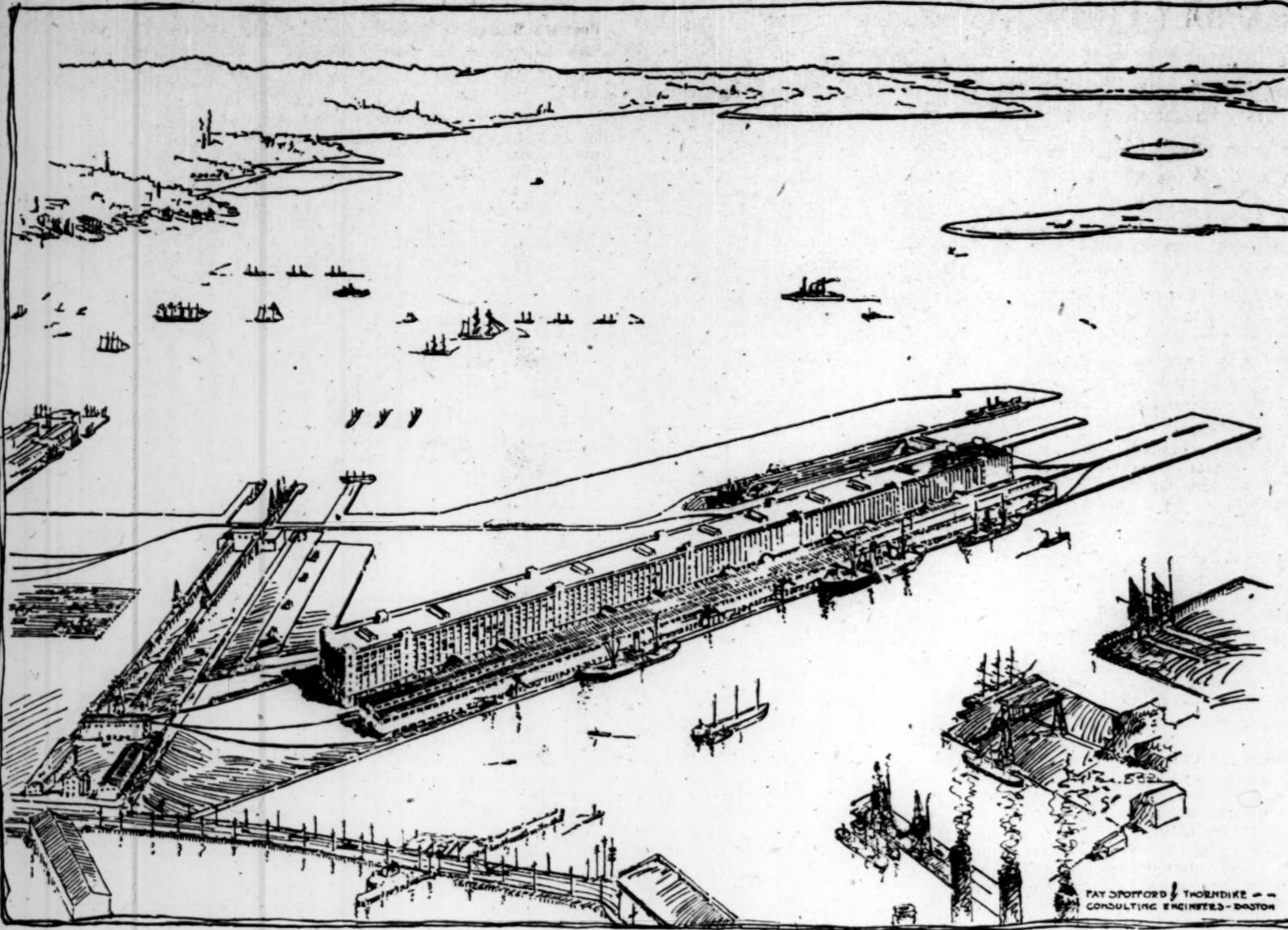
Mr. Spargo declared that all of his associates were "quite surprised to find such a representative convention coming from nearly all the states," and he added that such a meeting augured well for the future of the party.

## Party Merger Not Adopted

Prohibitionists Decide to Continue Career as Separate Organization  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Prohibition Party at the end of two days' debate in special convention decided on Wednesday to continue its career as an organization separate from the National Party. In refusing to merge with the National Party, "lock stock and barrel," however, it assured the new liberal party its active cooperation.

Immediately after adjournment the prohibition national committee voted to permit any member of the Prohibition Party to hold membership in the National Party, that is to belong to both parties. Cooperation to the extent of supporting the congressional new additions of the National Party this fall to the exclusion of any pro-prohibition congressional candidate with the exception of Congressman C. H. Randall, the prohibition congressman



Outline of plan of United States War Department for development of property bought of Massachusetts and showing building designed to contain 2,500,000 square feet of floor space

## LUTHERAN PASTOR ARRESTED AT FORT

The Rev. Mr. Leesman Taken After Trying to Smuggle Letter to Interned German

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—That Count von Alvensleben, formerly of Seattle and Vancouver, British Columbia, has been involved in conspiracies with Miss Augusta Minnie Deckman, who was arrested on a charge of assisting the enemy recently, is the belief of federal authorities.

The convention passed resolutions urging the Government to do everything in its power to "protect American soldiers at home and abroad against moral and physical evils surrounding them," and especially urging the President to "use every resource in his power to prevent our soldiers from being subjected to the danger of wine and immorality."

The advocates of a straight out merger of the prohibition party with the national party were in a majority, but owing to a two-thirds rule, the proposition did not carry. A number of prohibitionists including several national officers of the prohibition party signified their intention of giving their best effort to the national party, went into its convention as members and were given places on important committees. The prohibition element will undoubtedly strengthen the national party.

The relation of the two parties, relative to holding membership in each, appeared Wednesday to present some practical political difficulties and perplexity. Details of cooperation, however, are to be worked out in conference of the national committee of both parties.

In effect, it is felt that the Prohibition Party loses strength through these transactions. As regards the National Party, though its leaders declared themselves well satisfied with what they termed a virtual merger, it has apparently not gained the power of prestige expected from a complete absorption of the historic Prohibition Party.

## HIGHER PRICE FOR WHEAT IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Unless the price of wheat is raised so that it will equal or exceed the value of wheat substitutes 10,000,000 acres of this crop in the plain states will have to be plowed up and planted to some other grain, according to statements made before a meeting of the Oklahoma Council of Defense by C. H. Hyde of Alva, who recently returned from Washington, D. C., where he represented Oklahoma farmers.

## CANADA'S SOLDIERS' VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Of the soldiers' vote cast on this side of the Atlantic nearly 80 per cent went to the Unionist Government candidates. There were nearly 55,000 votes polled and of these some 15,000 were rejected for irregularities, while nearly 4,000 ballot papers were spoiled. Of the number 34,901 which were allowed nearly 28,000 were marked for the Government, the balance being divided between Opposition, Labor and Independents. By province the vote was as follows:

Nova Scotia—Government, 1816; Opposition, 417; Labor, 6; spoiled, 94; Total, 22.

New Brunswick—Government, 1271; Opposition, 180; Independent, 203; spoiled, 52; Total, 1726.

Manitoba—Government, 2960; Opposition, 453; spoiled, 229; Total, 3229.

British Columbia—Government, 3852; Opposition, 454; Labor, 175; Independent, 2; spoiled, 406; Total, 4918.

Prince Edward Island—Government, 274; Opposition, 110; spoiled, 13. Total, 397.

Saskatchewan—Government, 1757; Opposition, 125; Independent, 2; spoiled, 155. Total, 1932.

Alberta—Government, 1844; Opposition, 124; Labor, 4; Independent, 2; spoiled, 177. Total, 1962.

Yukon Territory—Government, 37; Opposition, 4; spoiled, 2. Total, 43.

## DRAFT TO BE MADE AS MEN ARE REQUIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has decided not to put into operation the second draft of 500,000 in the manner planned at the time of the first call to the colors. Instead of calling these additional men into service as a unit, it is now planned to call them gradually, as requirements dictate. Another 75,000 of the old draft still remain to be called before the first call of 687,000 is completed. These men will be summoned in April.

With respect to the additional men, the plan is to assimilate them gradually into the army and train them with reference to the speed with which they can be transported to France. By this new process it is calculated that the disorganization of the industrial and agricultural affairs of the country will be minimized. Men will be left to follow their normal occupations up to the last moment. Farmers particularly will be benefited.

## WHEATON COLLEGE CONFERENCE OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTON, Mass.—Delegates and visitors from women's colleges east of the Mississippi River are in attendance upon the second intercollegiate conference on vocational opportunities for women which opened this afternoon at Wheaton College. Dr. Samuel V. Cole, president of Wheaton, gave the address of welcome. Following him the program called for talks by Roy E. Kelley, head of the vocational bureau at Harvard College and

Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston whose subject was "The Vocational Counselor." An informal reception was to close the afternoon's activities and precede the evening session at which Mrs. Eva von Baur Hans, journalist of New York, is to speak on opportunities in journalism and Miss Emilie J. Hutchinson, manager of the Inter-collegiate Bureau of Occupations, New York City, is to speak on the newer demands for college women. The conference will continue through tomorrow.

Miss Catherine Filene of Boston, is president of the Wheaton bureau of vocational opportunities under the auspices of which the conference is being held.

## ENEMY SUSPECTS ARE TAKEN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Four enemy suspects were arrested here Wednesday. Of them, Johan N. Shubert had

in his possession, it is said, weapons and ammunition, and Gustav Hartman is charged with having failed to register as an enemy alien. A third one was Dr. Robert J. Oberfohr, who was formerly associated with Dr. Mark Moritz Bonn, the exchange editor at Cornell, and Carl A. Wittinger is the fourth one.

Oberfohr is declared to have been gathering statistics on food production and munitions in the United States.

## ALBERTA'S TAX BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Alberta's tax bills for 1918 will include a rate for the Patriotic Fund. Hitherto this fund which is raised for the purpose of supplementing the allowance to soldiers' dependents, has been raised by voluntary subscriptions. In December, 1918, Mr. Stewart, the Premier, announced that in future the Government would appropriate the sum of \$300,000 yearly for this purpose, and voluntary subscriptions ceased. To cover this sum a tax will be levied, the detailed plan of which has not yet been announced beyond the fact that the rate will be included in the regular tax bills.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Agassiz House, the recreation building for Radcliffe students, will reopen Monday. It closed its doors some time ago in order to take part in the fuel conservation movement. The gymnasium, which has been closed, will also re-open soon. These buildings will close at 5 o'clock for a while instead of 6. Radcliffe's varsity team in basketball will play Sargent's next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the gymnasium.

## FRIENDS OF GERMAN DEMOCRACY CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The headquarters of the Friends of German Democracy has mailed to every German-American Society in the United States a resolution calling upon the German people to rid themselves of their autocratic Government, and establish a democracy in Germany.

The purpose of this action, it is said, is to obtain thousands of signatures to these resolutions and to send them to the German people by means of aeroplanes and in other ways to demonstrate the sense of unity which animates almost all of the Americans of German stock in the United States in regard to the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war for democracy.

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We offer at wholesale prices to dry goods houses, jobbers,

department stores, curio shops, furniture dealers, and dealers in auto robes the genuine NAVAJO INDIAN RUG.

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8th and Main Street, DURANGO, COLORADO

## ITALIAN MINISTER ON NEW WAR LOAN

Signor Nitti, Speaking at Genoa, Says Italians Must Have Confidence in Themselves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Propaganda in favor of subscriptions to the new war loan is being energetically carried on both in the press and out of it. The Minister for the Treasury began his tour of the principal cities of Italy, in each of which he will deliver a speech on the war loan at Genoa. Signor Nitti addressed himself to both the wealthy and the working class sections of the community in that city, delivering addresses to crowded audiences at the Bourse and at the Chamber of Labor and meeting with an excellent reception in both places. To the officials, senators, deputies, financiers and other well-to-do persons assembled in the great hall of the Bourse, Signor Nitti spoke of the loan from its economic aspect, saying what an excellent opportunity it afforded for the investment of savings, as from the point of view of security it left nothing to be desired.

He also pointed out that by subscription to the loan new issues of paper money would be avoided with the consequent elevation of prices. "Only by subscribing to the loan as largely as possible, he declared, would greater difficulties be avoided." He alluded to the German system of taxation, and asked on what they would rely, failing a successful result to the loan, but on forced loans and a further extension and increase of taxation.

This loan should produce at least twice as much as former ones, he declared, and it would be intolerable if the Austrian loan should bring in more than theirs when Austria was poorer than they were, and had been in the war a year longer. A nation which presented such a humiliating spectacle would not deserve victory, and they must have confidence in themselves before they could ask other people to have confidence in them.

If they were to ask their allies during the war for loans which would enable them to live and to carry on the struggle and after the war for loans to make it possible for them to carry out the work of reconstruction, they must show their allies that they did not distrust themselves. Signor Nitti went on to deal with the subject of the loan from its technically financial aspect, and also with the economic situation both at the present time and after the war.

In the evening, when the Minister addressed another crowded meeting at the Chamber of Labor, he spoke at considerable length on the situation which had led up to the war, and took the attitude that it was useless at the present time to discuss whether the war were a good thing or bad. The point he made was that the war was there, and that it was neither a program nor a hypothesis, but a fact.

The only subject for discussion was how they might come well out of it and provide for themselves, and above all, for their children, an Italy which should not be liable to be soon drawn into fresh wars, nor uncertain of its existence, nor with anything to prevent its progress.

Their territorial claims were necessary for their defense and no aggression would ever come from a democratic country such as Italy. There could be neither resistance nor victory, unless the people were with them, and neither, as a democratic nation, could they live nor prosper. The good fortune they had enjoyed during the first two years of the war had really had its drawbacks. The war had been carried on outside the country and the nation had slowly come to look upon it not as a war in defense of their existence, but as a war for the conquest of territory, although Italian territory. They had spoken the language of pride, rather than the language of facts. Now, however, when their territory was in the occupation of the enemy, how could there, any longer, be any division?

What would wealth or liberty mean under the rule of strangers? There was no longer any possibility of hesitation or choice for Italy; they must maintain their resistance. What would become of them, he asked, if they lost the confidence of their allies and the good opinion of the world? Would the same economic reconstruc-

tion after the war be possible for them?

Signor Nitti has never led his hearers to look for an immediate amelioration of difficult conditions on the declaration of peace, and his speech to the workers at Genoa was no exception to this rule. They would, he warned them, have to put up with growing sufferings and difficulties during the war, and above all, during the year which would follow the war, whatever the action of the Government might be and whatever discipline might prevail among the citizens. They must prepare themselves for this period, and he expected that Italy would be ready to confront fresh trials high-hearted and be resolved to conquer the immense difficulties they had to face. They would not, he asserted, retard peace by an hour, when peace should be possible, but they knew that peace was as difficult as victory and that it must be fought for. In touching on the economic situation Signor Nitti declared that the Government provided bread for the country at less than half its real cost. Those who were not fighting could, he pointed out, serve their country by saving and, above all, by means of increased production. "It was the duty of the workers to subscribe to the loan and in making the effort to do so they would be both doing their duty and good business for themselves. The loan would benefit the whole nation, but especially the working classes. 'We count,' said the Minister, 'at this difficult time on having with us, not only all the efforts of the nation, but also the heart of the people.'

## FARM COMMISSION BILL HAS HEARING

BOSTON, Mass.—Commission business in farm products was under criticism before the legislative Committee on Agriculture at the hearing today on the petition of Representative Peter I. Adams of Stockbridge for an act to authorize the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture to investigate commission transactions or verify complaint of an interested person.

The bill gave large powers for examination of the books and records of an offending commission. Mr. Adams explained the bill as necessary for the protection of the farmers. Secretary Wheeler of the State Board of Agriculture supported the bill and it also was favored by H. M. Howard of West Newton, a member of the Board of Agriculture, and H. F. Arnold of the State Produce Association.

Former Representative George F. Mead of Lexington, representing a commission house of the agricultural kind, said the bill was absolutely unnecessary because of the drastic regulations which are now in force by the national Government on this very point. If any producer, he said, has any suspicion that he has not had fair play, he has only to make complaint to the national official and he will come into the commission man's office and open all his books and papers as far as necessary to get at the bottom of the transaction. License will be revoked if occasion is found, and he told the committee that licenses are being revoked in that State every day. All the bill seeks is already secured by the national law. Other commission men followed in opposition to the bill.

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## SWISS CRITICS OF A SEPARATE PEACE

Swiss Socialists Show Danger of a German Peace—Overthrow of German Militarism Necessary to World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—That the doubts expressed in Socialist minority circles in Germany as to the soundness of the proceedings of the Bolsheviks have found an echo in some Socialist quarters in Switzerland, is evident from the fact that the following telegram was dispatched to Lenin and Trotsky by 10 prominent Swiss Socialists on the eve of the opening of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk:

"We rejoice that an opportunity is given you of curtailing this world war, and of ending it by a peace consonant with the aims of international Socialism. You know, however, the tremendous danger that would result for the future of the world, for Socialism, and for the Russian revolution itself from the conclusion of a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers.

It would open up a prospect of a complete victory of German militarism, and therewith of militarism as a whole, and would usher in a period of new and terrible wars. We would adjure you to keep this danger in view during the impending negotiations, and to combat it with all the means at your disposal. We beg you earnestly to regard as imperative the following conditions: 1. The peace negotiations must be conducted on the part of the Central Powers with the help of their Socialist minority parties. 2. As a pledge of the good will of the Central Powers, Comrades Liebknecht and Adler, as well as all other persecuted supporters of our cause, should be immediately released. Further it should be rendered possible for the peace discussion to develop unhampered. 3. It should be made impossible for the Central Powers to use the troops no longer needed on the eastern front and those liberated from concentration camps, in order to obtain a superiority in the west that would exclude all possibility of a democratic peace. 4. It seems to us a matter of course that you will propose to the Central Powers as a condition of the conclusion of peace a program of a democratic peace on the basis of complete disarmament. While wishing from our hearts that it will be possible for you to secure a real and permanent peace for your country, and therewith for the whole world, thus opening up a new epoch for humanity, we send you our warm brotherly greeting."

This telegram was not printed by those Socialist organs in Switzerland that extol the Bolsheviks, and hence, as its contents were not widely known, the rumor got abroad that the senders had warned Lenin and Trotsky against concluding peace with the Central Powers. The result was the opening of a press campaign against the ten signatories, and especially one of the most prominent of their number, Professor Leonhard Ragaz of the theological faculty at Zurich University, who has now replied in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, a particularly violent attack upon himself, published in that paper by a certain Pastor Wolfer. After declaring that the telegram in question was not dictated by entomophilic sentiment, but was addressed by one group of members of the Socialist Internationale to another group, Professor Ragaz writes: "We desired, so far as was in our power, to prevent a separate and diplomatic peace from resulting from the negotiations, and to help to bring about, instead, a permanent and democratic one. That, however, is not the same thing as a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers, but might, in certain circumstances, be the exact opposite—an immeasurable prolongation and fearful intensification of the war.... Germany is concentrating all her troops and those of her allies that have been released in the East for a smashing blow in the West. And if the French, English, Belgians, and Italians have to bleed instead of the Russians, will that be 'peace'? And if Germany succeeds in striking her blow, if France, so marvelously great, despite all her failings, and by whose sacrifices we largely live, is broken, and the continent lies at the feet of Hindenburg and Kaiser Wilhelm, will an 'agreed peace' be established then?... A separate peace can be a subject for rejoicing only to those who do not think, or who allow themselves to be deceived by the mere word 'peace,' or who simply wish for a 'German peace'; that is, for a complete German victory. We, however, who are not the wofaries of a word, but of the cause itself; who do not desire a German peace, but peace, we desire a general peace."

Professor Ragaz goes on to ask why the Bolsheviks did not go to the German people with their peace offer, rather than to its rulers, and why they did not demand general disarmament and all its accompaniments. He also charges them with having been one-sided and prejudiced in their publication of secret diplomatic documents, and with having obviously aimed, not at compromising secret diplomacy itself, but merely at the secret diplomacy of the Entente. "The present war," he proceeds to argue, "is not a confused, blind struggle between sinister forces before which humanity and the will to freedom have broken down and capitulated; but rather a mighty contest between great ideals of world historic importance, and it is on this basis that I take my stand as an international Socialist."

Recognizing the danger of German militarism to the whole of Europe, and to the German people in particular, he writes: "I am compelled to assume that those who consider German militarism a question for dispute either do not know, or do not want to know, the truth, or are incapable of distinguishing between right and

## CIVIC INSTRUCTION RAPIDLY CHANGING

Live Community Training Rapidly Pushing Abstract Civil Government Out of the Way in the Work in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—That live community civics is rapidly pushing abstract civil government back into its last line of dusty trenches—an event welcomed by patriotic citizens and all who ever have endured any of the dragging processes of the latter form of civic instruction in the schools—was indicated at the meeting of the Boston schoolmasters held Wednesday at the school committee rooms.

After opening the meeting, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, introduced Mayor Andrew J. Peters, who told the gathered schoolheads of his official plans and fellow sympathy regarding education in Boston. He said that although he was meeting formidable difficulties in making out the municipal budget he hoped the teachers' salary increase could be somehow managed. After urging that whatever the financial stress of the city might be, Boston must not make any competition against the Federal Government by borrowing from its people, for the President must receive unabated loyalty, he stated that he was most glad that civics was being given such attention in the realm of public education. Speaking his conviction that Government cannot be legislated onto a people, the Mayor praised the courses in civics that lead young citizens into the realization of their responsibilities and of their almost unlimited privileges of serving.

William H. Peirce, junior master of the Boston High School of Commerce and chairman of a council appointed by Mr. Dyer for the purpose of drawing up a new course in civics for the city schools, reported that the council had decided to outline community civics in combination with the history of Boston. He defined community civics as the training for effective citizenship. "The aim must be not to give the pupils facts of civil government but to instill the spirit of citizenship. This is to be accomplished: First, by showing the pupils what the community is doing; second, by letting the pupils actually see how it is done, and then by having them learn their part in community life."

The speaker made it clear that the child can be reached only by starting with his immediate interests; that a true conception of the Government cannot be obtained through the voting of the father nor from the menacing men of the police; that when the child is led to do something in the capacity of an actual citizen, then it is all more real to him; that the new civics teaches life. In studying the various phases of life the pertaining laws and ordinances should be learned and their true meaning grasped.

Mr. Peirce told of the buying and selling of Liberty bonds by a large number of the schoolboys and called this real community civics. And in conclusion he stated these three ultimate values arising from the new civic courses: civic intelligence, the knowledge energized and put into practice, and in later civic cooperation the breaking down of political gangs and all selfish cliques.

## UNREST IN SPAIN IS STILL PRONOUNCED

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Although semi-official statements are made with some frequency on behalf of the Government to the effect that the news from the provinces is reassuring, this uncertain expression being commonly used, it is beyond doubt that the situation increases in gravity and is causing the deepest apprehension. It is true that, thanks to the proclamation of martial law, there is an appearance of comparative tranquility on the surface at Barcelona now, but the situation is, in fact, no better than it was. The military authorities have made an earnest appeal to the workers to resume their employment, but they refuse, and though the doors of the factories are open the wheels are still, for the strike is almost general, and many more strikers have been added to the number in the last few days.

The news from other parts of Spain is certainly very far from reassuring. The Workmen's Federation of the Asturias in the northwest have determined to proceed to a general strike if the railway employees that were dismissed by the Northern Company last August are not at once reinstated. This is obviously merely one small point in a great general discontent. The Asturian miners are mentioned as being particularly keen on the idea of a general strike. But more serious is the news from the mining districts of Huelva and Rio Tinto whence riots and strikes are reported, though there is a dearth of reliable news. What is certain, however, and very significant is that a regiment of Sorian infantry stationed at Seville suddenly received orders to depart by special train for Rio Tinto.

At Alicante and Malaga there is intense exasperation, which is spreading all over the Levantine region, at the retention of the civil governors of those towns, who are army officers, notwithstanding the earnest appeal of the townspeople to the Government that they should be withdrawn in view of their recent harsh proceedings. The Government, as a matter of fact, announced that they had actually been withdrawn, but that is not the case, and it is considered certain that the military junta have interfered in the matter and declined to allow them to be dismissed. Some days ago their

organ, La Correspondencia Militar, remarked that nobody would be allowed to disturb the public order with impunity. This matter is creating a deep impression throughout Spain, for it is believed that the military juntas are now attempting to exert their full strength and to use it against the people. They have talked hitherto of their desire to achieve a renovation in the system of government, and in this way have enlisted the sympathy of some minor democratic elements. This, however, they have lost, and it is now declared that under the color of renovation the juntas are attempting to establish a military dictatorship in Spain, such as, it is said, would be absolutely incompatible with the frankly liberal tendencies of the national spirit. The General Union of Workers has issued a manifesto, in which it is said that once again the imperative demands of the working classes have been answered by gunfire.

The anxiety of the Government is reflected in its hesitation to acquaint the public with the news of the serious steps that have been taken. There have been rumors flying everywhere that Marcelino Domingo, the Republican deputy, who was imprisoned on a battlefield in connection with the revolutionary strike of last autumn and not long since released in answer to popular clamor, had been rearrested and with him Señor Lerroux, the Republican leader. The Spanish Government at once issued a statement to the effect that Domingo had not been arrested; nevertheless it now appears that he was, and, in fact, he was under arrest when the Government denied it. The facts seem to be that he was arrested on Jan. 24 by order of the Captain-General of Catalonia, acting under instructions received from Madrid. The news was kept out of the papers by the censor, and the last heard of the matter was to the effect that Domingo, who had been conducting a strong agitation in a newspaper that he edits, called La Lucha, had not yet been brought before any civil or military tribunal, and was held a close prisoner.

The alcalde of Barcelona, Señor Morales Pareja, has paid a visit to the Captain-General and asked him what grounds Domingo had been arrested, but the Captain-General said he was ignorant of them. It is believed that in this case also the military juntas are at the bottom of the business, and it is remarked upon as an amazing circumstance that Domingo is arrested now when his legal adviser and advocate upon the occasion of his last arrest, Señor Rodés, is a member of the Government, being Minister of Public Instruction. Domingo is not only Republican, but an ardent Francophile, and the juntas are clearly Germanophile, and are suspected of being so to a dangerous extent. As the truth leaks out, opinion, especially in Catalonia, is becoming greatly excited, and there are fears as to what may happen at the forthcoming general elections. Señor Lerroux is the training for effective citizenship. "The aim must be not to give the pupils facts of civil government but to instill the spirit of citizenship. This is to be accomplished: First, by showing the pupils what the community is doing; second, by letting the pupils actually see how it is done, and then by having them learn their part in community life."

The speaker made it clear that the child can be reached only by starting with his immediate interests; that a true conception of the Government cannot be obtained through the voting of the father nor from the menacing men of the police; that when the child is led to do something in the capacity of an actual citizen, then it is all more real to him; that the new civics teaches life. In studying the various phases of life the pertaining laws and ordinances should be learned and their true meaning grasped.

Mr. Peirce told of the buying and selling of Liberty bonds by a large number of the schoolboys and called this real community civics. And in conclusion he stated these three ultimate values arising from the new civic courses: civic intelligence, the knowledge energized and put into practice, and in later civic cooperation the breaking down of political gangs and all selfish cliques.

UNREST IN SPAIN IS STILL PRONOUNCED

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

PARIS, France.—The Petit Journal has published the text of a secret memorandum sent to the Austrian Government by Count von Hertling's predecessor, Dr. Michaelis. In it the following passage regarding France occurs:

"We shall only take portions of French territory in order to defend the Empire against future aggression by the Republic. In the Vosges the frontier will be improved. We shall take some valleys, so that it will no longer be possible to fire on German frontier troops from French territory."

France will lose Briey for economic and military reasons due to the fact that it possesses 16,000,000 tons of iron ore. For the protection of Germany's and Luxembourg's metal industries Longwy must also remain in our hands, and France will be compensated by a part of Hainaut, Brabant, and Luxembourg."

The Petit Journal comments on this document:

"It is useless to dwell on the insult which Germany would willingly heap upon us by compensating us at the expense of our allies for the loss of French territories which he would like to tear from us."

TO RESTRICT EXEMPTION CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—In order to reduce the inconvenience to which the military authorities are subjected through drafted men applying through the farmers' representative under the Military Service Act, for leave of absence or exemption from military service, on the grounds that they are connected with agriculture and therefore producers, a limit has been set on the time in which such drafted may make application. Hereafter such claims must be made through the commanding officers within seven days of the date the man affected was ordered to report for service.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Bernard M. Baruch of New York City is the chairman of the War Industries Board of the United States, which board is to have much increased powers over manufacturing, commercial and natural resources of the country usable in time of war. Known prior to the war as a successful buyer and seller of stocks and bonds and investor in corporations engaged in industry, he was conceded to be a man of unusual acumen, independence of decision and action, and creditable public spirit. But he had

on Congress to direct the President to aid in calling an armistice and peace conference, and withdraw American troops from Europe. He is a native of Austro-Hungary, and was educated at the universities of Budapest and Vienna. His parents migrated to the United States when he was a lad and settled in Wisconsin, adding to the large German population of that State a person who, in the course of time, became a school teacher, then a journalist, political leader and congressman. For it is all these things that Mr. Berger has been during his subsequent career. No man in the United States has done more to organize the class-conscious Socialists of the United States and to keep them in touch with the more radical and consistent of their associates in Europe. He is a militant assailant of capitalism. He was the first partisan Socialist to win a seat in Congress, and after his election attended to his official duties faithfully; but he did not make the impression on the body that Meyer London of New York City, the present Socialist congressman, has done, and he only held the post one term.

Frank Ellsworth Spaulding of Cleveland, O., where he is superintendent of schools with a large salary and a free hand, has had the honor of being elected a member of the General Education Board, taking the place of Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University. Mr. Spaulding is the first representative of the public schools of the country to get a place on this important "foundation" as an adviser and voting member of the body with power to shape its policy; and the fact that the schools at last have had such recognition and that he has been chosen significant. For he is one of the most progressive and original of school administrators and the country has a man whose rise to a place of prominence has been rapid since his first attracted national attention by his record made in Newton, Mass., during the 10 years he served as the city at the expiration of the franchise, would be little short of scandalous, and will justly deserve the condemnation of the public.

"Fourth. The purchase by the Government of the present tube system, with tubes of various sizes operating under franchises which are either revocable or will expire long before final payment can be made, and in one instance which will revert to the city at the expiration of the franchise, would be little short of scandalous, and will justly deserve the condemnation of the public.

"Fifth. The purchase of approximately five miles of pneumatic tubes which were abandoned as a commercial failure and for which the Government has already paid a rental far in excess of the original cost to the tube company, is preposterous.

"Sixth. The proposed method of payment for the tubes outlined in the majority report is but a weak attempt to justify and camouflage an extravagant waste of public funds at a time when the Government must sell Liberty bonds and greatly increase taxes to secure funds to successfully prosecute the war.

"Seventh. To ignore the facts presented and the judgment of eminently qualified postal experts, not only of the United States, but of Great Britain, and yield to the importunities of those financially interested and the inspired sentiment created by professional boosters who have no intimate knowledge of the service or responsibility for its successful operation, would also be indefensible."

CANADIAN FARMERS RESPOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—War bread, manufactured from flour approved by the Food Controller, is beginning to appear in Vancouver, the stock of white flour being about used up. There is little difference between the appearance of the loaf from the new flour, and the old white flour. The war bread contains all the wheat

America.

Victor L. Berger, who is to be the Socialist candidate for the Wisconsin junior United States senatorship, announces that he will, if elected, call

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to a statement recently issued, the year ending March 1, 1918, saw the biggest amount of shipbuilding given out for contract in the Dominion of Canada which this country has ever known. Contracts were let for 46 wooden ships, with a total tonnage of 128,000 and a value of \$24,500,000 and for 34 steel ships with a tonnage of 211,300 at a cost of \$40,000,000. By provinces the value of the contracts is as follows: Nova Scotia, \$340,000; New Brunswick, \$1,000,000; Quebec, \$11,600,000; Ontario, \$19,240,000, and British Columbia, \$31,434,000. These contracts have been given out by the Imperial Munitions Board, and it is anticipated that the total tonnage to be finished during 1918 will be 400,000. Every shipbuilding plant in Canada which is suitably equipped is turning out ships as fast as they can be built.

STATE CONVENTION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The State Convention Bill, contested at every stage through the Legislature, is now before Governor McCall for his approval or veto. The measure took its final step in the Legislature on Wednesday when the Senate enacted it on a roll-call vote 21 to 15. It was enacted in the House on Tuesday by an overwhelming vote.

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## CARPENTERS' CHIEF IS UNSUPPORTED

Neither Representatives of Other Labor Unions Nor Men in Shipyards, It Is Said, Uphold Him—Must Recede

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Christian Science Monitor is able to state definitely that the three propositions submitted on Tuesday by W. L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at a conference attended by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Charles A. Piez and representatives of the various labor unions working in the shipyards, as fundamental to any agreement between the disaffected workers and the Government will not be accepted by the Government, and unless Mr. Hutcheson recedes from his position there will be no compromise.

Mr. Hutcheson on Wednesday told a representative of this paper that no agreement would be arrived at until he had personally seen President Wilson and placed the argument of the carpenters before him. However, before Mr. Hutcheson sees the President, if indeed he is successful in getting an audience with the Chief Executive, President Wilson will be in receipt of information which will but intensify his opinion as regards the situation which he expressed in a recent telegram to the carpenters' chief, in which he pointedly refused to see Mr. Hutcheson and asked him to order the strikers back to work. In that telegram President Wilson expressed the view that any person or persons who knowingly obstructed any government plans vital to the successful prosecution of the war, was either willingly or unwillingly lending aid and comfort to the enemy.

Now Mr. Hutcheson intimates that the men will again strike if their demands are not acceded to. Yet a close survey of the situation reveals the fact that in every shipyard engaged in fulfilling government contracts the carpenters are willing to agree to the proposals of the Government.

Officials feel that Mr. Hutcheson does not represent the sentiment of the carpenters in the shipyards. One official characterized him as a self-designated leader, "a leader who leads not."

Representatives of other trades in the capital are in no wise sympathetic with the attitude taken and clung to tenaciously by Mr. Hutcheson. Three representatives of other trades were recently conferring with a prominent official when one of them made the remark, Mr. Hutcheson's name being mentioned: "Don't think we are in sympathy with that man." Labor leaders in general appear to be anxious to pursue any course save the one followed unfalteringly by Mr. Hutcheson.

Mr. Piez, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, declared that at Tuesday's conference there were none of those present who were in sympathy with Mr. Hutcheson's proposals, "or who gave them much consideration."

It is patent from the attitude manifested by labor in general that no obstructionist tactics are to be advanced by labor, or even countenanced. Every laborer except Mr. Hutcheson appears to have realized the portent of President Wilson's words when he urged the hearty cooperation of labor, in the name of war efficiency and as one of the most important steps in the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Hutcheson is apparently not taken seriously in official circles, for it is intimated that if he does not "act sensible" the case will be taken to the President for final and decisive action, not by Mr. Hutcheson, but by those whose interest it is to see that the Government is supplied with ships as speedily as possible.

**Labor Adjustment Board Awards**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board in an award just issued as applicable to all wooden shipyards south of Baltimore and all steel yards south of Newport News, on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, has authorized general increases in wages, an eight-hour day, with time and a half pay for overtime, free transportation where an employee is compelled to spend more than 10 cents a day in car fares, and provision for grievance committees of employees.

## GOVERNOR URGES ACTION ON COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Senator Hart reported favorably in the Massachusetts Senate this afternoon two bills from the public health committee, to extend compulsory vaccination to all private and parochial schools, and to make more rigid the exemption feature of the present compulsory law. These bills will be on the Senate calendar tomorrow.

There were two dissenters from the committee report, Senator Jackson of Lynn and Representative Mulvany of Fall River believing the proposed laws to be unwarranted and too drastic. One bill is on the petition of Dr. George W. Gay, former president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. The other is on the petition of Charles S. Burgess, chairman of the school committee of the town of Fallmouth; Karl Holman, superintendent of schools, and other members of the school committee.

**BUILDING LAW OPPPOSED**

BOSTON, Mass.—George F. Washburn of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, in a protest to the legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs today, said that if Fred A. Wilson's bill for state building law, upon which a hearing was given, were passed and accepted by the cities and towns, it would result in the closing of every theater in Boston and schoolhouse in the State. Howard Whitmore, representing the Suffolk Real Estate Trust, objected to the provisions relative to stables, and proposed several amendments. Ralph W. Read also opposed the bill on general grounds.

**EXEMPTION IS DENIED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Deferred classification has been denied Joseph M. Shaffer, confidential secretary to William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and the selection board of Ward 2, in a letter to Chairman A. K.

## CASE OF PACKERS' WORKMEN PLEADED

F. P. Walsh, Attorney for Employees, Denies Statement That Eight-Hour Day Would Endanger Food Production

CHICAGO, Ill.—In his final plea before Federal Arbitrator Samuel Alschuler, for the packing house employees for an eight-hour day and higher wages, Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the workmen, started with the words: "The organized packers of America, afraid or ashamed to come here in person, hired clever brains to come and plead that you keep industry safe for autocracy while the hosts of democracy are battling for freedom."

Mr. Walsh denied the packers' declara-

tion that the eight-hour day would endanger food production for the army of the United States and her allies. He condemned the employers' plea that discontent, "unhealthy for the national morale during the war," would follow an award of higher pay in the packing industry than obtained in other plants.

Turning toward the packers' superintendents in the room in the course of his demand for a living wage, Mr. Walsh made the statement: "These employees' children are hungry; they are cold because you are not paying a living wage. God never intended any man to have the arbitrary power you packers have, to tell your employees what they shall eat and what they shall wear. These employees adopted the only method known of successfully coping with it—collective bargaining through a union. Yet they surrendered their economic rights to strike and agreed to abide by this arbitration award during the war."

Mr. Walsh also offered to match "this patriotism" against the packers' argument that their demands endangered the war.

Several hundred packing employees were present to hear the attorney's words in their behalf.

JAMES G. Condon closed for the packers this morning by quoting authorities in support of the claim that 79 per cent of poverty is due to other causes than low wages. Only 25 per cent of the laboring men in the United States, Condon argued, enjoy an eight or nine hour working day.

Twenty-one per cent work from 60 to 65 hours a week, and 22 per cent have a 55 to 60-hour week, while one-fourth of the country's industrial labor is on a 55-hour basis, he claimed.

Mr. Condon advised the arbitrator that the packers were willing to grant time-and-a-half pay for any work after 10 hours. He asked of Judge Alschuler, in case his award fixed a basic number of hours per day, that the unskilled employees' workday be made one hour longer than the skilled, as it is, he said, in the building trades.

### Profits of Packers

Disinclination to State Effect Under Government Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Packers' comments on the regulation of their profit under the meat division of the Federal Food Administration have been interesting. It was these, in fact, that first attracted attention to the way the profit control imposed by the Government on Nov. 1 last was working out.

Firs of all, a general representative of the Cudahy Packing Company, in reply to a question, replied that his firm never did make 2.5 per cent on the turnover, or, as the chief of the meat division put it, on gross sales. This was the first regulation of the big packers. The next was 9 per cent on investment, including borrowed money. The packer said he would be happy to have 9 per cent.

"Food control doesn't involve all the profits made," he said. "It is intended to stabilize the industry, to hold prices within range, and insure some profits all the time."

"The Food Administration is the only government body," he continued, "that will help you to do the thing that can be done. It will help you to do a normal business. It is a fair guess to say that if things run well, we will do as well as we did last year."

This was early in January. Toward the latter part of the month one of the vice-presidents of Armour & Co. was asked how the profit regulation was affecting his firm. He said it was too early to tell. The regulation, however, had been in effect since Nov. 1, then over two months and a half. This seemed unusual, but an explanation was given about how long it took to find out what profits were in lines which did not sell quickly.

Inability to estimate at that time what the effects of government control of profits calculated to eliminate undue war profits, especially in a business so systematized as the packers', seemed very odd, though perhaps plausible. The business of the packers, so one of the federal trade commission officials has since observed, is one of the best organized in the world. In fact, this is the reason, the speaker said, why certain correspondence has been found in the packers' files. The business of the big packers is so enormous that there simply have to be papers to keep track of what is going on. The speaker continued to say that 1800 telegrams went into the Swift & Co. offices each morning, apprising it of prices.

With such a high organization and service, the official thought it would be unusual for the packers to be delayed in securing some approximate idea of what the effect of profit regulation would be.

Finally, a representative of Swift & Co. was asked as to what his firm found the effects of the government control to be. He generalized some

and finally said he didn't know just what the regulation was or how it was working out. The concern is, of course, so great that only the heads, probably, have a general survey of the company, but still it seemed rather curious either that the government control was making no more impression than that or that nothing more was being said of it after three full months. The Swift man said he would find out. Then came two more packers' cases, which kept him busy and he never did make a report.

Within the last two weeks Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of Morris & Co., on the stand in the labor arbitration hearings, said that the government control was cutting their earnings, and their net profits would be much less than last year. As for the 9 per cent regulation, he didn't think they could make that much.

## NEW YORK AND DRY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—By a vote of 91 to 53, the Assembly has adopted the majority report of the judiciary committee favoring ratification of the federal prohibition amendment and will take final action next Tuesday.

The vote for adoption was larger than the drys expected and they are optimistic about their chances of winning in both the Assembly and Senate.

The Senate, however, is at present apparently favorable to two bills introduced to delay national prohibition, although leaders of the dry fight in that body say prohibition sentiment urged on by the pressure being brought to bear by the voters, is gaining daily.

The Socialists in the Assembly voted for the majority report, but it is believed their action was caused by a desire that the measure should have the fullest discussion and it is expected that they will vote against them next Tuesday.

## SUGAR DEALER'S LICENSE REVOKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Found guilty of selling sugar at "exorbitant and unreasonable profits," the Boston Sugar & Jobbing Co. has been placed under the supervision of Meyer J. Sawyer for the United States Food Administration and its license to trade has been revoked, according to an announcement from the State Food Administration, Wednesday.

This is the first revocation of a license in the Commonwealth and the action was taken only after it was ascertained that the firm violated the rules deliberately and with a full realization of the penalty, says the administration. There have been many cases of warnings for food violations but officials of the state administration have commented several times on the cooperation and patriotism of the dealers and restaurant owners of the Commonwealth.

## TWO FOOD CONCERN LOSE THEIR LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made by the Food Administration that it has revoked the licenses of two food dealers, the Boston Sugar & Jobbing Company and John D. Key, alias N. B. Keys, a wholesale dealer of Denver, Kansas City and middle western states.

The Boston concern was said to have sold to individual consumers in unreasonable amounts, exacting a margin of profit larger than allowed under the regulations and failing to keep proper record of its business.

Key was deprived of his license on the specific charge of defrauding M. L. Schafrazi of Rinconada, N. M., on two carloads of apples, paying \$827.20 when the agreed price was \$117.50.

## COMMERCIAL SURVEY TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—An industrial and commercial survey of the Province of Saskatchewan is being undertaken by the Commission for the Employment of Returned Soldiers, and is nearing completion. Questionnaires have been sent to employers of labor of every description, as well as to the officials or trades unions. The rural districts are being handled through the organization of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, which has 1100 branches and 30,000 members. The information secured will be used in connection with the placing of returned soldiers in positions, and will also be available to the invalid soldiers' commission to enable the authorities to determine the best type of training to give. It is recognized that there is a danger of educating soldiers along lines in which there are not enough vacancies for employees.

"This will give you some idea of where the league leaders have stood during the war. Here in North Dakota we consider the league leaders thoroughly disloyal, and if all the facts were marshaled I believe they would convince any reasonable man that our judgment was correct."

"North Dakota is waking up and I venture to predict that we shall be rid of the incubus here about the time that it fastens itself on other states."

## COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL AT HALIFAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Capt. Alme Lemire, of the ship Mont Blanc, Pilot Frank Mackay, who was in charge of the ship when she entered Halifax Harbor, and Commander Wyatt, R. N., chief examining officer of the port, were this afternoon committed to the Supreme Court for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

**FREIGHT ROAD OPPOSED**

BOSTON, Mass.—It was a wholly one-sided hearing by the railroad committee on the petition of George P. Bingham and others for the incorporation of a marginal freight railroad company to operate in East Boston. Nobody appeared for the petition, but there were many remonstrants.

## NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE CLAIMS

Executive Secretary of Red Cross in North Dakota Says They Are Not Borne Out by Facts on Recent Activities in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OMAHA, Neb.—R. L. Metcalfe, chairman of the secret service department of the Nebraska State Council of Defense, has made public a letter written by Harry C. Wilbur of Fargo, N. D., executive secretary of the Red Cross in North Dakota, expressing his surprise that the Non-Partisan League is announcing in Nebraska that it supported the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan bond drives in North Dakota.

Non-Partisan League orators and organizers in Nebraska have given much publicity to the league's claim that through its work North Dakota stands at the head of subscriptions in both the drives.

"Here are the facts," Mr. Wilbur's letter says:

"Governor Frazier of North Dakota is the only governor I know of who failed to issue a Red Cross proclamation during the war fund campaign last June."

"Governor Frazier was on the platform at the notorious 'disloyalty day' meeting of the league in St. Paul at which Senator La Follette made his seditious speech that is now being investigated by a committee of the United States Senate. No public statement of Governor Frazier's disappearance of what happened at that meeting has been made by him nor, so far as I know, any statement concerning it."

"Last June, a Mrs. Kate Richard O'Hare declared in a speech at Bowman that American volunteers were only fit for fertilizer. Mrs. O'Hare was entertained after her speech by Mrs. E. P. Totten, postmaster at Bowman. United States Senator McCumber ailed this matter on the floor of the United States Senate. A United States grand jury started an investigation at the request of the loyal citizens of Bowman. While that grand jury was in session, Governor Frazier gave an interview to the Fargo Courier-News, which is owned by the Non-Partisan League, in which he declared that the whole action was a political matter, pure and simple. Despite this apparent effort of Governor Frazier to preclude the finding of the United States grand jury, that body indicted Mrs. O'Hare here. At her trial at Bismarck, it took the jury just 35 minutes to convict her.

"Governor Frazier appointed George A. Totten to the Board of University Regents of North Dakota. George A. Totten is a brother-in-law to Mrs. Totten, the postmaster at Bowman.

"Governor Frazier has just agreed to issue a proclamation in connection with the Red Cross Christmas membership drive. This is his first official act in support of the Red Cross, though he has declared in favor in speeches, after he was prodded into it. "President Townley, in a speech at Williston, just before the first Liberty Loan was floated, declared that this was a war of the 'rotten rich.' His hostility to the Liberty Loan issues did not cease until after Theodore Weld, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank at Minneapolis, had made public announcement that he had reported Townley to the federal officials at Washington.

"Eighty per cent of North Dakota's population and 76 per cent of North Dakota's wealth is in the rural communities. The record of the first Liberty Loan shows that better than 80 per cent of that part of the loan taken in North Dakota was subscribed by the 20 per cent of the population and the 24 per cent of the wealth that is in the cities and towns. Where was the league's support of the Liberty Loan in this case?"

"House Bill 44, the famous league proposed constitution for North Dakota, attempted to strike out from the present constitution the promise that United States bonds could be utilized for investments for state school fund money."

"John M. Baer, present league congressman from this district, during his campaign for Congress last summer, said in a speech at Condon: 'Bread and butter problems are the problems to be decided. Americanism is not an issue.'

"This will give you some idea of where the league leaders have stood during the war. Here in North Dakota we consider the league leaders thoroughly disloyal, and if all the facts were marshaled I believe they would convince any reasonable man that our judgment was correct."

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Hector MacInnes, K. C., made a plea for Commander Wyatt before Stipendiary MacLeod, claiming that the evidence in the preliminary investigation showed no reason why Commander Wyatt should be committed. Mr. Cluney, K. C., the Crown prosecutor, likened Commander Wyatt to one who had the power to restrain a wild ani-

mal which he knew would kill people if allowed to run at large, and did not use that power in restraint. He said that the evidence showed that Commander Wyatt had been informed the evening before the explosion of the nature of the cargo of the Mont Blanc and had taken no more precautions than if she had been laden with vegetables.

## CAMPAIGN TO AID PATRIOTIC FUND

Speeches Made in Support of Fund by Duke of Devonshire and Sir Robert Borden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Ottawa is in the midst of an

# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## More Adventures of Mother Hubbard's Dog

"You haven't forgotten me, have you?" asked Humpty Dumpty, looking as serious as it was possible for anyone to look with such a round, good-natured face.

"No, I have been thinking a great deal about you," replied Mother Hubbard's Dog; "a great deal, I assure you."

You will remember that one night, when the children were asleep in the nursery, Old Mother Hubbard's Dog became so weary of going continually to the cupboard and finding nothing to eat that he decided to change what Mother Goose had written about him; and that, after this was done, he helped the children of the Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe and Little Miss Muffet to change their verses. Humpty Dumpty wanted something done for him, too, but Mrs. Jack Sprat said they ought not to ask anything more of the Dog than, but allow him to eat in peace what he found in the cupboard. So the Dog promised at some future time to help Humpty, and this night Humpty reminded him of his promise.

"You see," continued Humpty, "it is a pity to think that there is no way of putting me together again, if I fall."

"Oh, I am sure there must be some way," said the Dog, "only I haven't thought it out yet."

"I wonder," suggested Little Bo-Peep, "if the Old Lady Who Has But One Eye couldn't do it. I would be glad to do it myself only, you see, I am just a shepherdess, and I am not very handy with my needle."

"That is a good idea," said every one, almost in the same breath. And, as the Old Lady was usually around when needed, she immediately hustled up to know what was expected of her.

Now you mustn't be sorry that she had but one eye, because that was all she needed, and she would have looked very queer with two. In fact, the second eye would have been of no use at all and very much in the way. If you think a moment, you will see that this is so.

She looked Humpty over very carefully and tapped him several times quite sharply with the tip of her pointed toe; then she shook her head positively from side to side.

"There are very few things that I can mend," she said. "I sewed up a rent in the smock of Little Boy Blue while he was asleep under the haystack, and I have kept Little Bo-Peep's gown in perfect repair for years, but I will have to admit that I am not up to all in this case."

Several other means were suggested, but all were rejected for one reason or another, and while they were wondering what could be done, they were quite startled by hearing the Dog bark out, "Why fall, at all?"

"Why fall, at all?" he repeated, as his first question brought no response from Humpty. "You don't have to, do you?"

"No-o, I suppose not," replied Humpty, hesitating somewhat because the idea was so new to him.

"And you haven't ever, have you?" continued the Dog. "It seems to me, I've always seen you sitting on top of the wall."

"That's so," exclaimed the others.

"Then there's no room for your falling off. If you just stay where you belong, there will be no bother about you afterwards, and no one will care whether the king's horses or men could put you together or not."

Humpty breathed a big sigh of relief. "You don't know how grateful I am to you. This thing has been hanging over me, like a nightmare. Now all I have to do is just to stay on the wall!"

Everybody seemed to be very well satisfied with this solution and all were settling down to enjoy their usual games, when they heard a great commotion and in hurried the Old Woman Who Sweeps the Cobwebs from the Sky, dragging by the arm a little girl who was holding back with all her weight, and looking about ready to cry.

"Just see what I have here!" cried the Old Woman.

## What the Pussy Willows Said

Did you ever hear the story about the pussy willows?

Once upon a time, a long time ago, when it had been winter for ever and ever, and the little thin trees were grumbling and sighing and shivering and longing for summer, there came one day a warmer wind and a blue sky. After that were warmer days and melting ice and snow, but the little trees still grumbled and shivered and the buds remained hidden away, in their hearts. They refused to peep out, even such a little bit; then softly and tenderly they heard the voice of spring: "Waken up, my children; winter is over and gone!"

But the little trees cried: "No, no; because, if we do that, winter will come back again and the frost, and there will be no summer, no summer. Though we love you, darling Spring, your breath is quite chill on our branches; it would be too cold for the little shining leaves."

Then Spring was very sad and sorrowful, and she said: "But I am here and there's nothing to greet me—no leaves, no flowers, no birds. If only you would show some sign, everything and every one would know it was spring again. Think of Little Sweetness and his Baby Sister! There are so many Little Sweetnesses and Baby Sisters, all over the world, waiting for the dandelions again; and what shall I do if you will not help me?" and she sat down in her pretty green frock and began to cry.

Now, when the little slender trees heard the crying of Spring, their hearts were melted within them and

every one came crowding to look, but all they could see was a very pretty little girl, with yellow hair and a blue dress.

"What is it?" asked several; "what has she done?"

"Done!" exclaimed the Old Woman; "listen to her impertinence!

"Little Belle Higgins she sold three moggins,

To buy a blue calico gown.

Said she, if I try,

I can rival the sky.

And thus be the talk of the town.

"Here am I trying to keep the sky clean, so that all may enjoy its beauty, and along comes this child and thinks that by wearing a dress of the same color she can equal it. I declare, I never saw such vanity!"

"That is very true," said the Dog, shaking his shaggy head. "She is a pretty child, but her talk doesn't show the proper spirit at all. I am afraid she is a very vain little girl."

"What I want to know is," interrupted Humpty, who had been looking down on them from his place on the wall, "where she got the three moggins she sold for this gown. She is certainly very young to have three moggins all to herself."

"I think so, too," said Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary, "and I intend to find out."

But the Dog stopped her. "Don't you think," he said, "that Belle should

## How Pencils Are Made

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Among the romantic surroundings of Lakeland, in Cumberland, England, are some interesting pencil factories, the oldest of which dates from 1832; and a delightful hour may be spent, watching the process of the manufacture and gradual evolution of these articles, so indispensable nowadays alike to child and adult. The oldest pencil mill, whose walls rise out of the Greta, the gentle stream on which Keswick stands, was visited by King Edward, as Prince of Wales, in 1857, and his signature is carefully preserved and a reproduction of it used as part of a local advertisement. The more modern establishments attract more visitors, however, perhaps because they look on this as a necessary branch of their activities. The foreman explains each stage, in his North Country voice, with its typical singing intonation, and even obligingly stops the works for some visitor, anxious to get a photo of the interior, with the busy workers at their various machines.

First of all, an automatic saw cuts the wood into strips suitable for easy handling, and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide by half a pencil in thickness. These are put through a machine, which grooves the wood lengthwise, at intervals, and in these grooves the lead is placed.

The lead strips or cylinders once in the grooves, another small block of cedar, grooved like the first, is placed on top and the two halves securely glued together. This joining of the two halves forms the line of division in the finished product, which can be seen most clearly at the unsharpened end of a pencil. When dry, another ingenious machine receives the joined pieces, with the "leads" secure in their grooves. It goes in a flat piece, as in figure 2, and, when it emerges on the other side of the machine, the backs of six pencils are seen prettily rounded, though still firmly attached to the lower half, which is as yet uncut. The same machine again receives the half-finished product, upside down, and six rough pencils appear at the further end.

A machine for sand-papering the pencils completes the process, though there are further polishings and paintings, according to the different kinds and qualities required. Of course, the factory is not confined to the making of pencils, and such things as pen-holders, rulers, boxes and other cedar goods are turned out in quantities. In

the little shop outside the factory, the purchaser's name is stamped in gilt letters gratis, on every pencil, and, needless to say, the small operator be-

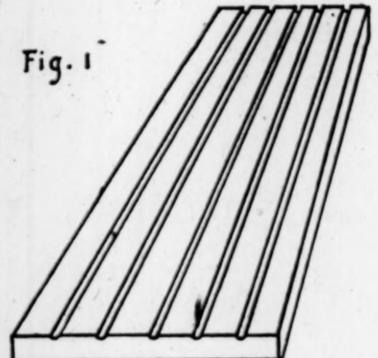


Fig. 1

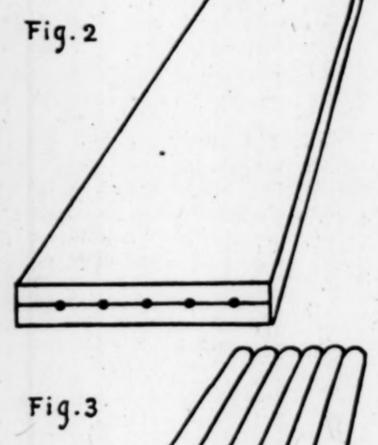


Fig. 2

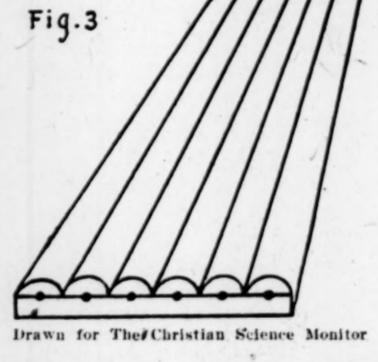


Fig. 3

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

hind the stamping machine is kept pretty busy during the long summer days, when visitors to the beautiful lake country are plentiful.

There was one saucy chipmunk that

## Why Bananas Belong to the Monkey

Perhaps you do not know it, but the monkeys think that all the bananas belong to them...

Once upon a time, writes Elsie Spicer Eells, in "Fairy Tales From Brazil," . . . when there was only one kind of banana, but very many kinds of monkeys, there was a little old woman who had a big garden full of banana trees. It was very difficult for the old woman to gather the bananas herself, so she made bargain with the largest monkey. She told him that, if he would gather the bunches of bananas for her, she would give him half of them. The monkey gathered the bananas. When he took his half, he gave the little old woman the bananas which grow at the bottom of the bunch and are small and wrinkled. The nice big fat ones he kept.

The monkey gave the image a hard blow with his other hand. The other hand remained firmly embedded in the wax.

Then the monkey called out, "Oh, peddler boy, peddler boy, let go my two hands. Let go my two hands and give me a banana, or else I will give you a kick with my foot."

The monkey gave the image a kick with his foot and his foot remained stuck fast in the wax.

"Oh, peddler boy, peddler boy," the monkey cried, "let go my foot. Let go my two hands and my foot and give me a banana, or else I'll give you a kick with my other foot."

The image of wax did not let go.

Then the monkey . . . gave the image of wax a kick with his foot, and his foot remained stuck in the wax.

The monkey shouted, "Oh, peddler boy, peddler boy, let go my foot. Let go my two feet and my two hands and give me a banana, or else I'll give you a push with my body."

The image of wax did not let go.

The monkey gave the image of wax a push with his body. His body remained caught fast in the wax.

"Oh, peddler boy, peddler boy," the monkey shouted, "let go my body!

## The Masquerading Chickadee

I came to the woods in the dead of the year,  
Saw the wing'd sprite through the green-brier peeping;  
Darling of Winter, you're nothing to fear.

Though the branches are bare and the cold earth is sleeping!"

With a dee, dee, dee! The sprite seemed to say.  
"I'm friends with the Maytime as well as December,

And I'll meet you here on a fair-weather day;

Here, in the green-brier thicket—remember!"

I came to the woods in the spring of the year,  
And I followed a voice that was most entreat:

"Phoebe! Phoebe!" and yet more clear;

"Phoebe! Phoebe!" it kept repeating.

I gave up the search, when, not far away,  
I saw the wing'd sprite through the green-brier peeping.

With a "Phoebe! Phoebe!" that seemed to say,

"I told you so! and my promise I'm keeping.

"You'll know me again when you meet me here.

Whether you come in December or Maytime:

I've a dee, dee, dee! for the Winter's ear,

And Phoebe! Phoebe! for Spring and playtime!"

—Edith Thomas, in the Audubon Almanac.

## The Ruskin Family's Holiday Jaunts

Nearly a century ago, a tiny yellow-haired boy was taken to the London studio of the famous artist, William Northcote, to have his portrait painted.

It was a pleasant surprise to the painter . . . to find his three-year-old sitter able to remain perfectly still, requiring no one to keep him amused, and happily interested in watching the fascinating process by which the paint was squeezed out of the tubes on to the palette. But even more remarkable than the small boy's stillness, was his choice of a background for his picture, "Blue hills," he replied promptly, when asked what he would like painted in the distance. He had been taken to Scotland, had seen the distant hills there, and had heard his nurse's song about "Scotland's barefooted lassies and her mountains so blue." Yet not many three-year-olds would have cared so much for their memories of pleasant places, and, reading this story of John Ruskin's babyhood, we can see how early he had learned the lesson he taught throughout his life—the love of beauty in nature and in art.

It was in one of the dingiest and dullest regions of smoke-dimmed London that the great modern lover of beauty first learned to look for the sunlight. Number 54 Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, which is a memorial tablet marks as Ruskin's birthplace, is an ugly house in an ugly row, consisting of what he once described as "square cavities in brick walls." His second home in Herne Hill, a southern suburb of London, then quite country-like, was, however, such as he would have chosen for himself. There he could "know a garden and a tree," as childhood should, and look across wide, open spaces to the rolling Northwood hills...

Many another English child could roam about a garden almost, if not

quite, as beautiful as Ruskin's at Herne Hill, but there were few children who had the good fortune to be taken on such delightful holiday jaunts as his. There were neither railroads nor motor cars in those days, and the journeys were made in peaceful and leisurely fashion, in a traveling-chariot. Reading of the pleasant days little John Ruskin spent in the roomy carriage, seated comfortably in the cushioned box containing his clothes, and plying a silver-mounted whip on his father's leg in imitation of the postboy's procedure with the horses. The son draws a quaint picture of the family group at Herne Hill, during the long, quiet, closing hours of the day, the father reading aloud the wonderful stories of the Wizard of the North, the mother peacefully knitting and listening, and the grave, wise little boy, seated in his own special corner with his own special table before him, eagerly following the fortunes of the devoted Fergus MacIvor or the luckless Amy Robart, and learning from the great and good Sir Walter Scott the lesson of passionate loyalty he too was to teach in his turn. Though it was not long before he came to admire the poetry of both Byron and Pope, he never deposed Scott from his rank of chief favorite...

Long before the days of going to school, however, he had taken delight in trying to make real books, after a fashion of his own, printing his words neatly and illustrating his pages with sketches. His parents kept all these efforts, even from the very first, so

that when their author was . . . one of the greatest writers of his day, he was able to look at the yellow pages he had laboriously covered so many years before, and see how firmly his early steps had been set in his chosen path. Even as a child, he hardly ever tried to write stories, and, in fact, always believed himself to be without the gift of story-telling, though the delightful "King of the Golden River," which he wrote to please a little girl, might seem to be strong proof to the contrary. But from the little poem, beginning "Papa, how pretty those icicles are!" which belongs to his seventh year, to the last line of "Præterita," he seldom wrote anything which did not show that he loved nature and sought to love it with understanding.

These happy journeys sometimes took the little traveler as far north as Scotland. Then came the brightest days of all the holiday time, for the picturesque old Scottish city of Perth lived an aunt, a gentle, plump woman, whom he loved dearly and whose house was another home to him. In this home, indeed, he enjoyed far more freedom than at Herne Hill. The family of cousins, or at least the two little girls—the bigger boy cousins paid but slight regard to their little London visitor—gave him the com-

panship for which he always

longed.

His mother, too, forgot her

strictness,

so that he and Jessie and

they pleased . . .

Scott and Homer were the writers he knew first, and always loved best. Homer, in Pope's translation, he found out for himself, but his knowledge of Scott came to him in another fashion. Mr. and Mrs. Ruskin seldom visited or received visitors, and their evenings were invariably spent over books. Their son draws a quaint picture of the family group at Herne Hill, during the long, quiet, closing hours of the day, the father reading aloud the wonderful stories of the Wizard of the North, the mother

peacefully knitting and listening, and the grave, wise little boy, seated in his own special corner with his own special table before him, eagerly following the fortunes of the devoted Fergus MacIvor or the luckless Amy Robart, and learning from the great and good Sir Walter Scott the lesson of

passionate loyalty he too was to teach in his turn. Though it was not long

before he came to admire the poetry of both Byron and Pope, he never

depended on Scott from his rank of chief favorite...

Long before the days of going to

## AMERICAN DYE INDUSTRY DIVIDED

Manufacturers Complete Organization, Excluding Dealers From Any Form of Membership — May Amalgamate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The organization of the Dye Manufacturers Association, to consist solely of American dye manufacturers, was decided upon at Wednesday's first annual convention of the Dye Stuffs Association, which was organized here temporarily some time ago. This decision shuts out the dealers and any form of associate members, and is declared to mean a lack of that unity which close observers of the situation deem necessary if the American dye stuff industry is to grow during the war to a strength capable of withstanding any attempt by Germany to win back her former supremacy in this field after the war. It was said by one speaker that the manufacturers were interested chiefly in the keeping the industry American, but that the dealers cared most about getting their dye stuffs, regardless of their source. H. Gardner McKerrow, who was largely instrumental in organizing the original meeting, and who believes that a few large manufacturers have been trying to control the industry, said he was disappointed in the decision and thought that the dealers might have won a place in the association if they had fought for it more vigorously. It was proposed in one quarter that the dealers now organize with such strength that they could later bring about amalgamation with the manufacturers. Mr. McKerrow said:

"My effort has been from the first to consolidate the industry, to safeguard the interests of all connected with it, manufacturers, dealers, and consumers, and so to intrench it that it will be in a position to defend itself against German competition when the war is over. It seems to me that this could be better done by the consolidation of all the interests in question, and I think the action taken was a mistake. How the manufacturers can do this when they start by denying the dealers any recognition seems to be somewhat obscure. I believe it will result in forcing the dealers to handle the imported colors when the war is over, and in that event, their interests would not be with those of the manufacturers in asking Congress for a thoroughly protective tariff."

"Whether the dealers will decide to form an association of their own remains to be seen, but I do not personally at present intend to take any steps in that direction. If the dealers, as a class, had been shrewd enough to appreciate where their interests really lie, and had attended the meeting to safeguard them, the result might, and probably would have been, different. They did not do so, and consequently they will get just about the kind of treatment they deserve."

The vested interests of the manufacturers are, of course, paramount, and the harmonizing proposition that was made at the meeting recognized this and safeguarded the interests of the manufacturers, but the manufacturers themselves evidently thought differently, and the association will become an exclusive manufacturers' association, with no recognition or membership accorded to dealers or consumers."

## CANADA DEALS WITH AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—A Dominion-wide organization of public-spirited men, representing all phases of opinion, is being formed in Canada, with the purpose of aiding the Government to meet problems arising from new conditions brought about by the war. The plan has the endorsement of the Government. It is hoped that a similar organization will be formed in the United States, which may work in conjunction with the Canadian body. As explained to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by Warwick Chipman, K. C., the plan is to form in every community a local group of perhaps 16 men, including returned soldiers, labor men, producers, business men and professional men, so that they may discuss together the problems which arise from the war, and which the organizers of the campaign believe, are the same for them all. These groups will study and discuss questions simultaneously under the direction of a central committee in each province, which, in turn, will report to a federal committee which will be in touch with the Government. There will also be in this city a standing committee of plans and propaganda. A number of men of all walks of life have agreed already to act as organizers, and circulars have been sent throughout Canada outlining the plan. The problems suggested in the circulars as most pressing are business readjustments, prevention of unemployment, the returned soldier, capital and labor, and the development of Canada's natural resources.

## J. R. CLYNES ON FOOD RATIONING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England—In a letter to a correspondent in Manchester, Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, states emphatically that it would be against the interests of the people to ration daily foods that are plentiful.

"In the interests of the masses of the people," Mr. Clynes writes, "we should not demand that common and daily foods, like bread, potatoes, other vegetables, and various foods, which

yet can be obtained in abundance, must be supplied only in exchange for some ticket or coupon which working-class families would have to produce. So long as these foods are available it would be a severe penalty upon the industrial population to subject supplies to the limitations which rationing involves."

"When I met the delegates of the Manchester and Salford Labor Party on Jan. 20 the view expressed in their official statement on rationing was that 'butter, margarine and meat should be apportioned on the basis of the sugar ticket and distributed accordingly.' This is a sound and sane claim, and is capable of application. I hope that your representatives, who have a reputation for acting like practical men, will adhere to the view they then expressed, and not waste their time in pressing demands which are impossible of attainment."

"The rightful claims of the industrial population will be watched by the Consumers Council now established at the Ministry of Food, and consisting mainly of representatives appointed by working-class organizations and cooperative societies. They can see how immense the task is which we have in hand, and how much we require the help which Manchester men can give."

## C. R. WHEELOCK ON GOOD ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The sixteenth annual convention of Good Roads for Ontario delegates sat in session here for three days, discussing the propagation of the good-roads movement.

The president, Mr. C. R. Wheelock of Orangeville, in the opening address declared that victory or defeat in the war depended upon the condition of the roads, and showed how the congestion of the railroads had retarded the movement of men, munitions and matériel needed by the Allies. He suggested cooperation between the railways and "highway freight trains," the long hauls to be carried on the railway and the short hauls by means of motor trucks. In 1903, he said, only 220 motor vehicles were owned in Ontario, while in 1918 there were 84,353, with a license revenue totaling \$940,000.

Out of the total mileage of county roads in Ontario, namely 8427, only 2275 had been constructed, he pointed out. The mileage of rural roads in Old Ontario is 55,000, of which 15 per cent are county roads. The four kinds of roads receiving government aid are market roads for farm traffic, which receive 40 per cent and 20 per cent maintenance; county roads which link up provincial highways and cities, receive 60 per cent, while provincial highways on the southwest boundary of Ontario and Quebec are constructed by the department; the municipalities repay 30 per cent of construction within their areas, and suburban roads which connect counties and cities receive 40 per cent of the cost of construction from the Government.

## INN FOR AMERICAN OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England—The American Officers Inn, which has been founded by the American Y. M. C. A. at 5 Cavendish Square, was opened recently by Dr. Page, the American Ambassador. The club is under the management of a committee consisting of Mr. Cecil Graff (chairman), Lady Ward, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Spender Clay, Mrs. Cecil Higgins and Mrs. E. C. Carter, assisted by about 100 lady workers, mostly Americans. Amongst those present were Lord Bryce, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Harcourt, Lady Reading and Major-General Bartlett (in command of the American forces in England). The club has a dining room, billiard room, library, and about 40 bedrooms, and has been decorated with pictures lent by Mr. John Lane from his famous collection. Mr. Cecil Graff, in welcoming Dr. Page, explained that the purpose of the American Officers Inn was expressed in its title. The word "inn" was used in America even more generally than it was in England, but it always gave the idea of refreshment and hospitality, a blazing fire and good cheer—in a word, comfort with simplicity. In declaring the club open, Dr. Page expressed on behalf of the United States Government their gratitude for an appreciation of the institution which would enable American officers to take back home with them after the war the memory of London as a place where they had obtained rest and entertainment in the intervals when they were away from the fighting line. Major-General Bartlett also thanked the founders and managers of the club.

## VOLUNTARY ECONOMY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Forecasting that within a sort time a system of licensing all retail dealers in foodstuffs, and appealing to the individual to be his or her own food controller, Mr. G. A. Mantie, honorary secretary of the Saskatoon Food Resources Committee, issued a warning today to the public to economize. He said that the people must think less of being forced to conserve and practice economy of their own volition. Licensing retailers, he claimed, would give a more complete check on profits, and would also tend to prevent the hoarding and wastage of the foodstuffs.

## CANADA AND DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Western Canadian branches of the Rotary Club are combining forces in a petition to the Federal Government to adopt fast time by advancing the clock one hour on April 1 until late in the autumn. Vacant lot and suburban gardening on a large scale is being fostered by the western Rotary clubs, and the desire on the part of the members for fast instead of standard time is on account of the extra daylight which employees generally, would have to spare to work in their gardens.

## UNIONS OPPOSE THE GENEVA WAITERS

Americans Claim That While They Are Loyal Good Places Are Held by Men of Possible Potential Danger to Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In the light of the vital need for Americanization in the United States, the foreign waiter and the International Geneva Association take on a new interest. This broader concern is in addition to the consideration already touched on in these columns of the presence in many American hotels of Geneva members who are enemy aliens. The Geneva association, it will be recalled, is the main agency through which European hotel employees come to America from Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, and elsewhere—it's international headquarters before the war being in Germany and now in Switzerland. There are, of course, a great many foreign waiters not members of the Geneva.

As to the extent of the Geneva organization in the United States, mention has been made of the administrative offices in New York and branches in 26 other cities. A clubhouse is maintained in New York and a magazine, the International Hotel Industry. Writing in the Christmas issue of this "official organ," the founder of the American Geneva and manager of American headquarters in New York, thus spoke of Geneva success:

"Ever since the opening of the first gigantic hotel, the Waldorf-Astoria, has this quality, dining-room efficiency, been in great demand. America could not fill the demand. The hotels of yore were conducted in a happy-go-lucky manner, family management at best. What more natural, therefore, than to turn to Europe, to London, Paris, Berlin and Switzerland for adepts?"

"From time to time, ever since Brilat Savarin graced our shores, one restaurateur after another found his way to the land of the dollar.... With the advent of the gigantic hotel, however, the arrivals remained no longer solitary. Every capital of Europe sent its quota of hotel employees and all or mostly belonged to the then already far-famed International Geneva Association.

The members of the Geneva have participated in the opening of every important hotel in the United States. Many hotels were opened with entire Geneve crews."

Specifically to mention one city, and to take Chicago merely because an important branch of the Geneva and hotels it serves are at first hand, the president of this branch, a Hungarian, says for instance that 95 per cent of the employees in one of the largest Chicago hotels who could be taken from the ranks of Geneva members are Geneve men. In other hotels the percentage seems to run not so high but it is considerable. Many foreigners are employed in the hotels who are not Geneve members.

In the opinion of the president of the local branch, as expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, 20 per cent of the Geneva members in the United States go back to Europe. The branch manager differed with the president, arguing it was 10 per cent, but the president, a veteran waiter, insisted on his figure. Not that they go back home, but to the spot in Europe that has struck their fancy most in their travels, so the pleasant-spoken Hungarian said. Some are regular emigrants, going to European watering places in summer and returning to the United States in the winter. It is a very handy and cheap vacation for the waiter.

European hotel employees, in brief, fill a majority, and often much more, of the best positions to which they are eligible; they stick pretty well together, and a fifth of them never take root in America but return to Europe or go somewhere else.

It may be not without significance that the founder of the American Geneva, in the quotation just made from the Geneva magazine, referred to the United States as "the land of the dollar." Further on, in the same article, he throws some illumination on the Geneva's attitude toward Americanization.

It was around Thanksgiving Day of 1902 when Mr. Stender first set foot in the United States, he says. Some 14 months later, on Jan. 19, 1904, he and some colleagues addressed a letter to the original American Geneva. Mr. Stender has characterized this letter as "containing 13 articles of indictment" and he adds that they record "the aims and ideals" of the American Geneva then reformed. One count in this indictment of the American Geneva is: "The Americanization of your society, which closes out the internationality."

Efforts of the waiters' union to compete with the Geneva or to get the Geneva into the ranks of American organized labor have created labor difficulties. It is probable, in more than one city. Since the war broke out and Germany and Austria became enemy countries, this friction has renewed itself.

Here, for instance, the Chicago Waiters Association and the Chicago Federation of Labor have complained that while organized labor was called on to put its shoulder to the wheel in the war, giving men and best effort, some of the most favorable opportunities in one line of organized endeavor were denied Americans, and held by men in some cases of potential danger to the nation, in other instances by men who appeared to have no active interest in the winning of the war.

There has been a disturbance in the clubrooms of the Geneva, brought on by an uninvited visit of representatives of the waiters' union, arrests,

and the business agent of the union has been bound over to the grand jury. The president of the union has been calling on organizations preparing to hold big gatherings in certain of the hotels to ask them to request American waiters for their functions.

On the other hand, the direct charge is made by Geneva and the employers of Geneva members that the unions are simply "waving the flag" for their own private interest.

One point in favor of the Geneva men cannot be overlooked: they appear to produce the best waiters. The president of the local Geneva estimates the foreign waiters in the city at 3000 and the American waiters as substantially above that.

## SASKATCHEWAN MORTGAGE BOARD

Does Good Work Making Loans to Farmers for Greater Production—Its Present Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—With applications for loans on the security of farms amounting to \$8,000,000, of which \$1,750,000 have been approved, the Saskatchewan Farm Mortgage Board, which was appointed by the Provincial Government, is awaiting funds to advance to the borrowers. The board was created as the result of a popular demand by the agricultural interests for a government commission which would advance money at cost on the amortization plan. Although legislation was passed authorizing the Government to take action, three years ago, it was not until July of last year that the board was actually formed.

Shortly after its formation the Provincial Government announced a bond issue, the first ever attempted to be publicly placed in the Province, for the purpose of securing money to loan to the farmers through the Farm Mortgage Board, the issue being known as Saskatchewan Greater Production bonds.

An extensive advertising campaign was inaugurated and met with success, up to the time when the Dominion Government issued the Victory Loan, when the energies of the country were directed to placing the Dominion issue.

When the Victory Loan was dis-

posed of a doubt arose in view of a federal order-in-council, whether the Province of Saskatchewan could dispose of more of its bonds. Finally admission was secured from the Minister of Finance that the Province was free to proceed and a very mild form of campaign to sell greater production bonds has been in progress since the result that to date \$1,073,000 have been purchased although there is a demand for eight times this amount.

Everything points to a keen demand for money with which to improve land and increase production, and indications are equally plain that the money cannot be secured through the Saskatchewan Farm Mortgage Board, which is simply a loaning agent for the Provincial Government, owing to the unwillingness of the Provincial Cabinet to embarrass the federal authorities in any way by selling extensively provincial bonds which would compete with the present federal issues and would also withdraw from savings banks money which the Minister of Finance has been announced, and the exact details of the Order in Council are now under consideration.

The importation of liquor into Canada has been stopped since last Dec. 24, with the exception of liquor bona fide ordered before that date.

"We have had remarkable success in the airplane industry," he continued, "and we are now producing more than 300 airplanes a month. We are supplying all the planes used by the Royal Flying Corps in 500 encampments, and also supplying planes to the United States Government to a large extent. Also 1000 high-grade airplane engines are at present being constructed in Canada. The sum of \$10,000,000 has been spent in this country in airplane plants and aerodromes. When the Camp Borden aerodrome was constructed, the aviators were flying two months after the workmen started to clear the land of tree stumps, and at the present time young Canadians supply more than 25 per cent of the entire flying forces of the British Empire, while a young Canadian, Maj. W. A. Bishop, V. C. D. S. O. M. C. of Owen Sound, holds the record of all the men of our Empire in the number of German machines brought down."

In addition to this there are 350,000 tons of steel and wooden ships being built at a cost of \$64,000,000, while great quantities of explosives are being sent to the British forces and large supplies of munitions are going to the United States.

Foreign trade, he said, since the war began has increased from \$916,888,000 to \$2,000,584,000, and exports to Britain have grown from \$121,000,000 in 1914, to \$796,000,000 in 1917.

## LONDON HAS VANCOUVER WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The statement is given out that on Feb. 16, the steamer War Victory, arrived in London with a cargo of wheat which had been brought from Vancouver, B. C. via the Panama Canal. This step was taken by the British Government at the request of Sir George E. Foster, Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, and various data were taken from the time the grain was shipped at Ft. William, and placed under laboratory supervision. It was sampled at Calgary, Alta., which process was again followed when the grain was placed in the holds at Vancouver, for the purpose of determining the moisture. The vessel cleared from Vancouver on Nov. 14, and took 92 days to complete the voyage to London. The shipment consisted of 100,000 bushels of wheat.

## Albert Steiger Co.

"A Store of Specialty Shops"

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## The Hats That Paris Favors

There are large hats and small hats—Turkish turbans, swagger gendarmerie hats, toques and broad flowing turbans—in fact, shapes for every type of woman. You will enjoy a visit to our second floor Millinery Salon.

Models from \$10.00 Up

## Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## Crystal Cloth Coats

Newly Featured at \$45.00

Such a coat occupies an indispensable place in every comfortable wardrobe.

There is a richness and distinction about this crystal cloth which make it appropriate even for dressy afternoon wear,

and a popularity that makes it equally suitable for general wear.

Shown in tasseled Pequin blue and tan, with charming feathers all around.

Coats, Second Floor

## FORBES & WALLACE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## D. H. Brigham & Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## New Sleeveless Coats

Smart and Useful

Made of fine quality Wool Jersey,



# INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## ROCK ISLAND SURPLUS LARGER

This Fact Largely Due to Reduced Interest and Other Charges—Net Income Makes Record in 1917

BOSTON, Mass.—Notwithstanding an increase of more than \$2,796,000 in operating expenses and taxes in the final three months of 1917, compared with the corresponding period of 1916, Rock Island road's surplus after charges was about \$205,800 larger, chiefly because of reduced interest and other charges. In fact the net income applicable to dividends for the last quarter was the largest ever reported for any corresponding three months in the company's history.

The final balance of earnings for Rock Island common stock for the full year was somewhat larger than anticipated a few months ago. All things considered Rock Island came through 1917 with a pretty good showing to its credit. Compared with some of the eastern roads the final results attained appear fairly favorable. Of course the system experienced a very sharp increase in operating expenses as did roads in all parts of the country, but largely as a result of the record volume of gross business handled and the decrease in charges against income it showed a decrease of only \$55,044 in surplus after charges as compared with 1916. This represents a drop of only 6 per cent.

Gross earnings were the largest in the history of the company, reaching \$89,606,722, and representing an increase of \$8,719,593, or 10.7 per cent over 1916. Operating expenses jumped \$11,518,887 or more than 19 per cent and net after taxes showed a decrease of \$2,799,294, or 12.7 per cent.

The surplus after charges for the year was \$7,527,145. The full 7 per cent dividend on the preferred A stock and the full 6 per cent on the preferred B would call for a total of \$3,582,072. This would leave a balance of \$3,945,073 for the common stock, or about 5.3 per cent on the \$74,359,000 stock outstanding.

The Rock Island dividends were not initiated until December, the declaration being 3½ per cent on the preferred A and 3 per cent on the preferred B. Although they were not payable until Jan. 14 they came out of 1917 earnings.

The following tabulation shows the surplus after charges for the final quarter of 1917 in comparison with previous years, also the final result for the full twelve-month:

	Sur-	Sur-
	final quarter for year	for year
1917	\$3,291,221	\$7,527,145
1916	3,085,399	3,078,189
1915	1,199,266	*286,388
1914	*112,028	*872,925
1913	1,010,176	2,632,904
1912	1,637,633	4,433,053

\*Deficit.

## ECONOMY AS TO LUXURIES SEEN

Marked Reduction in Imports During 1917, Notwithstanding Higher Valuation Per Unit

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The people of the United States have indicated their willingness to economize by a marked reduction in the importation of luxuries. A compilation by the National City Bank shows that in many articles of luxury imported, the 1917 imports are from 20 per cent to 50 per cent less than in earlier years of the war, despite the fact that in most cases prices per unit of quality are higher than in earlier years.

The list of luxuries includes many articles of food, clothing and personal adornment, and the 1917 economies in most of these lines are apparent on a comparison of figures of imports of 1917 with 1916, 1915 and even 1914. Reduction in quantities imported has been so general as to indicate a growing disposition to minimize unnecessary expenditures in articles of this character brought into the country.

Diamonds, pearls, laces, plumes, ribbons, hats, bonnets, feathers, jewsery, glove leather, fruits, olives, olive oil, confectionery, cheese, macaroni and cream show a marked falling-off in 1917. Precious stones show a reduction of \$8,000,000 when compared with importations of last year; pearls alone more than \$6,000,000 reduction, diamonds, cut, but not set, a reduction of about \$4,000,000. Art works show a drop of about \$3,000,000, compared with 1916 and approximately \$82,590 a year previous.

Cotton laces imported in 1917 are nearly \$7,000,000 below those of 1916 and \$4,000,000 below those of 1914.

In silk laces the value of imports of 1917 is only a little more than one-half that of 1916, silk plushes less than one-half that of 1914 and silk ribbons in 1917 only about 10 per cent of the 1915 imports. Hats and bonnets imported in 1917 are slightly less, despite higher prices, and this is true of jewelry, platinum, musical instruments, automobiles, glove leather, tanned goatskins and many other articles of this class.

Feathers imported in 1917 amount to about \$3,000,000 in value, compared with more than \$5,000,000 in 1915 and more than \$6,000,000 in 1914, and in ostrich feathers alone imports of 1917 were less than \$500,000, compared with \$250,000 in 1915. Dressed furs and manufactures of fur show a decline but undressed fur an increase.

## UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE

Exports to Europe Experience Falling Off in Seven Months, but Show Gains Elsewhere

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The geographical distribution of American exports in January and seven months show that trade with Europe has been decreasing somewhat, especially with the neutrals, but business with South America and Asia has been growing in value. Statistics follow:

	1918	1917
United Kingdom	\$167,082,000	\$16,982,000
France	105,984,000	88,935,000
Canada	50,346,000	58,924,000
Italy	41,831,000	28,428,000
Japan	32,242,000	15,148,000
Australia & N.Z.	18,625,000	15,341,000
Mexico	7,580,000	5,168,000
Belgium	7,185,000	9,957,000
Brazil	6,372,000	4,949,000
Argentina	5,816,000	5,810,000
Chile	5,043,000	3,273,000
China	4,966,000	2,788,000
Netherlands	475,000	14,776,000
Denmark	3,210,000	2,079,000
Norway	1,310,000	1,933,000
Sweden	4,000	5,674,000
Russia in Asia	197,000	17,023,000
Exports to Grand Divisions	7 months	1917
Europe	334,113,000	444,299,000
North America	385,996,000	50,209,000
Asia	43,765,000	44,098,000
Oceania	21,963,000	20,279,000
Africa	5,527,000	4,124,000
Total	503,282,000	613,324,000

Exports to Grand Divisions

Europe

North America

Asia

Oceania

Africa

Total

1,156,000

1,200,757,000

560,225,000

345,045,000

135,084,000

69,399,000

13,150,000

42,051,000

72,618,000

31,175,000

130,984,000

110,234,000

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34,492,000

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## MUSIC

"Coq d'Or" Production  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

"Le Coq d'Or," Opera Pantomime: Lit-  
bretto by Bliskovsky, Music by Rimsky-  
Korsakoff. Dances by Fokine—Produced  
by the Metropolitan Opera Company, with  
Pierre Monteux conducting. Scenic di-  
rector, Willy Pogany; stage director,  
Adolph Bolm. Metropolitan Opera House,  
New York, evening of March 6, 1918.  
The cast:  
Queen... Miss Galli and Mme. Barrientos  
Amelia... Miss Smith and Miss Brasius  
King... Mr. Bolm and Mr. Didur  
General... Mr. Bartik and Mr. Ryusdai  
Astrolotter... Mr. Bonfiglio and Mr. Diaz  
Prince... Mr. Hall and Mr. Audisio  
Knight, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Reschiglani  
Cock's Voice... Mme. Sundelin

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The Golden  
Cock" is fancy four times fanciful. In  
the first place, it is a whimsical ballad  
by the Russian poet, Pushkin; in  
the second place, it is a make-believe  
tragic opera by the Russian composer,  
Rimsky-Korsakoff; in the third place,  
it is a pantomime travesty by the  
Russian ballet-master, Fokine; and  
lastly, it is a study in grotesque im-  
personation by the Russian buffoon  
of the dance, Mr. Bolm. It has gath-  
ered up, in the hundred years of time or  
somewhat less, that it has been in the  
course of its poetic, musical, choreo-  
graphic and interpretative progress,  
about all that can be imagined to exist  
in the Russian temperament in the  
way of fantasy, mock-sentiment and  
caricature.

BILL TO ABOLISH  
GERMAN IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Some stir was  
caused in the Provincial Legislature  
when Dr. Forbes Godfrey introduced  
a bill absolutely to eliminate the Ger-  
man language from Ontario.

The bill says that notwithstanding  
any previous act of the province, or any  
instrument of incorporation of any  
university or seminary of learning, or  
in the regulations of the department  
of education or the curriculum of  
studies for candidates for admission to  
a profession, the degrees and other  
diplomas shall be granted without refer-  
ence to a student's standing in the  
study of the German language, and  
that after a certain date to be set, it  
shall be unlawful to place upon the  
course or curriculum for any degree  
or certificate, any book or other publica-  
tion in the German language or  
to require that the language be  
learned or taught as part of a course  
of study.

No person, under the provisos,  
would be allowed to address public  
meetings, conduct church services, or  
speak at any meeting of a municipal  
or school council or corporation in  
German, and no minute books, records  
or documents of any kind would be  
permitted to be written or published  
in German.

A teacher in a public, separate or  
high school, university, private school  
or other place of learning would be  
prohibited from using the language in  
addressing pupils, and would not be  
allowed to advise student to study or  
peruse any book or document written  
in German. Notices of any char-  
acter or bylaws or regulations, if  
written in German, would be contrary  
to the act.

A penalty of not less than \$100 or  
more than \$1000 is provided for per-  
sons who violate the law, every action  
to be tried by a judge without a jury.  
If the offense is committed by a cor-  
poration and judgment is given against  
such corporation, the Lieutenant-Gov-  
ernor in Council might revoke, cancel  
and annul any letters patent, charter  
or instrument of incorporation issued  
in the Province of Ontario to such  
corporation.

TAXES BY INSTALLMENTS  
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WINNIPEG, Man.—Canadian taxpayers  
will soon be given the right to pay  
their arrears of taxes by installments,  
instead of in a lump sum. The sub-  
committee of the Law Amendments  
Committee of the Provincial Legisla-  
ture has approved an amendment to  
the city charter which now insists  
that any person in arrears for taxes  
must pay the entire amount due at  
one time. This provision has resulted  
in hundreds of persons losing their  
homes by means of the tax sales  
which are held annually. The pro-  
posed amendment will enable any  
person in arrears for taxes to the ex-  
tent of one year's taxes to pay up in  
five installments, if the taxes are two  
years in arrears they may be paid in  
10 installments, if they are three years  
in arrears they may be paid in 15  
installments. The scheme of paying  
arrears of taxes by installments is  
being extended generally throughout  
the Province wherever the same privi-  
lege is requested.

PROFITS OF CANADIAN FARMERS  
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WINNIPEG, Man.—Thousands of  
farmers in western Canada are sell-  
ing their 1917 wheat for more than  
the total cost of their land, according  
to a statement made by local officials  
of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They  
also state that they did the same thing  
with their 1916 crops. Land at \$15 to  
\$20 per acre produced crops worth  
\$50 to \$100 per acre. Stock raising  
and hogs were equally profitable  
and beef are fetching higher  
prices than ever before in the history  
of this country. There is still good  
land from \$11 to \$30 per acre. In the  
more remote districts homesteads  
may be had for the filing fee of \$10.

BEANS AND PEAS FOR SEED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Food Con-  
troller has authorized the sale and  
purchase, specifically for seed pur-  
poses, of beans and peas, whether  
home grown or imported, at prices in  
excess of the prices permitted by the  
Beans, Peas and Pulse (Retail Prices)  
Order, but subject to compliance with  
the provisions of the Testing of Seeds  
Order, 1917.

BOSTON, Mass.—Alice McDowell  
shows to a peculiar degree a  
reverence for the melodic line  
which is unfortunately rare among  
the younger artists of the piano.  
Whether the melody is hidden in ar-  
peggios, is woven into runs or stands  
starkly by itself, she is sure to seize,  
hold and set it before her hearers with  
due appreciation of its dignity and  
value. This ability was the outstanding  
feature of her most refreshing pro-  
gram. It was evident in the Schumann  
sonata, in the MacDowell concert  
étude and above all in the Rachman-

inoff humoreske. It shone forth in the  
Chopin mazurkas, in the Mozart pas-  
torale and in the Spanish dances. It  
pointed the performance and enhanced  
the evening.

This ability clearly to set forth the  
melody requires a deal of skill and  
understanding. It connotes a vivid feel-  
ing for rhythm and that exuberance of  
power which always betokens the art-  
ist. Therefore by her playing last  
night, Miss McDowell definitely estab-  
lished her position as well above the  
average in the manifestation of intelli-  
gence and capacity.

It was a pleasure to hear her fresh  
and eager skill surmount the diffi-  
culties of her program. The smooth-  
ness of her fingering, the vigor of her  
arm, and her incisive pedaling were  
shown most brilliantly in the Rach-  
maninoff humoreske, in which the  
melody hides away in little fluttering  
runs of obvious difficulty. The Spanish  
dances demanded and received a  
profound appreciation of rhythm.  
The Schumann sonata needed a poetic  
vein, and the player immediately  
dropped into one, perceiving and em-  
phasizing the songful qualities.

It was not to be expected that the  
performance would be perfect, of  
course, and Miss McDowell will likely  
attain with more experience that qual-  
ity of abandon which was missing in  
certain passages of the Schumann. As  
to Chopin, a tear oftener than not  
welled through his smile.

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## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Production and Supply of Oil

PORTLAND (ME.) EVENING EXPRESS—It will doubtless surprise many to learn that we are producing 18,000,000 barrels less oil each year than we consume, and that we are making up the deficit from the producers' reserves, which will hold out for at least five years more. Another surprising bit of information is that we cannot produce as much gasoline as we need with the present number of wells. The obvious remedy is to drill more wells. But the cost of drilling oil wells has largely increased of late, and capital is more shy of entering the oil fields than it once was—especially while the prevailing uncertainty regarding prices continues at Washington. Figures from the oil industry show that the per cent of return is slightly less now than it was three years ago upon the invested capital; hence there is less inducement to expansion in the oil fields now, in spite of the fact that the aviation war program alone, upon which we have entered, means a tremendously enlarged demand for gasoline. The oil situation fits in exactly with the conditions which have surrounded the framing of the revenue bill. It is all very well to talk about the conscription of wealth and about making war profits pay the cost of the war. But if no money is to be left to industry with which to make its necessary extensions, how is the war to be carried on, with its increasing demands for material?

The PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo.  
A prospectus will be mailed on application

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## EDUCATIONAL

## BEACON

A Country-City  
Boarding and Day School  
for Boys and Girls

For Illustrated Booklet Address  
MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal  
401 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Huntington  
School for Boys

TENTH YEAR  
A distinctive plan for study by  
the laboratory method, insuring  
advancement and reducing  
the cost of education.  
For illustrated booklet elaborate  
telephone Back Bay 4400, or  
address

IRV A. FLINN, Head Master  
314 HUNTINGTON AVENUE  
Boston Young Men's Christian Association

The PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo.  
A prospectus will be mailed on application

The Principia  
A School for Character Building  
CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic  
education for boys in grades one through  
twelve and for girls from kindergarten to college entrance.  
Small classes, large library, trained  
teachers, individual instruction, and  
many opportunities for outdoor work.  
An ideal school for your boy or girl.

The PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo.  
A prospectus will be mailed on application

MOUNT TAMALPAIS  
MILITARY ACADEMY

SAN RAFAEL, West End B  
CALIFORNIA

6th SEMESTER NOW OPEN

DUNNING SYSTEM  
of Improved Music Study for Beginners

An attractive and scientific course for begin-  
ners in music, designed for the world's best  
musicians. Normal class for teachers July 1st.  
Full information and booklet, apply MARY E.  
DREKSEN, 354 Irving St., Toledo, Ohio.

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An élite co-educational school. Kindergarten  
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## EDUCATIONAL

## TRAINING COLLEGES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Position of This Branch of Education to Receive More Attention in Future, Mr. Fisher Says in Association Meeting

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Next to the lengthening of the period of school life, by adding to the number of years assigned to compulsory full-time instruction, and by providing part-time continuation classes also to be attended compulsorily during the day, the most important new educational departure in England will be a greatly increased and varied provision of the means for training teachers. Such provision is rendered necessary not only on account of an extension of the school period, but also with a view to diminishing the size of the present classes in elementary schools. The president of the Board of Education has intentionally postponed any full announcement of the measures he proposes to take to increase the teaching staff for the country until Parliament has sanctioned his general educational proposals, and he is enabled to see in what directions the chief increase has to be made. Perhaps, also, Mr. Fisher has shrewdly reckoned that if a general augmentation of teachers' salaries comes first into effect, the teacher's career will prove more attractive than at present.

To the present time the State has not concerned itself with the training of any teachers, except those that are to do their work in the public elementary schools. Beginning with grants to colleges established for this purpose by the various religious denominations, the Government has extended such subsidies to training institutions promoted by local education authorities, and a considerable number of teachers are now also trained at the various English universities. The position of the Board of Education in relation to teachers in public elementary schools has been gradually strengthened, not only by the visits of its inspectors to the schools themselves, but also by its close connection, both personal and financial, with these training institutions. As a natural consequence the whole body of such teachers have a feeling of unity that is not possessed by the staff of the secondary schools.

These preliminary explanations will give point to the following short account of the recent meeting of the Training Colleges Association. The president, Canon H. Wesley Dennis, being in the chair, a report was adopted showing that 448 members on the roll represented 86 residential and day colleges. In his address, the chairman warmly approved of the Education Bill, and noted with satisfaction the friendly relations between the association and the Board of Education. He pleaded for frank recognition on equal terms of all properly equipped training colleges, and for freedom of students to choose their colleges, advising them for their own sakes to go from home for their training.

Miss Allan raised the question of the position of training colleges in public opinion. From the Board of Education, local authorities, Parliament and teachers, they had not the recognition they should have. The colleges occupied a position of isolation in the educational system. She attributed the ignorance and indifference in part to want of a consistent policy on the part of the association, and proposed that examination of adverse criticisms should be followed by change of method in the business of the association.

Professor Raymont (former president) said that in regard to the department of the Board of Education concerned with the inspection of training colleges, there was nothing to complain of, but the great body of officials were indifferent or hostile. Local authorities, with the exception of those who had training colleges of their own, were ready to scrap training colleges in the interests of economy. Public men knew nothing about the colleges. Secondary teachers were hostile, universities were cold, and Mr. Fisher, in his great speech, while he referred to every class of state-aided institution, from universities to nursery schools, was absolutely silent about training colleges. It could not be because he had never heard of them, or thought them unimportant; it was to be suspected that it was because he did not know what to say about them.

The note of criticism which the last speaker struck in regard to the president of the Board of Education gave piquancy to Mr. Fisher's address to the association, which, however, was not delivered until the afternoon session. It was specially valuable for its comparison of the French "normal schools" with English institutions, and the earlier and more general part of the speech may be passed over for his more direct references to questions of training in the two countries. Mr. Fisher said that he need hardly remind his hearers that a considerable change had come over the problem of training colleges since they were established in England. Originally it was considered quite sufficient if the State provided elementary education for young children between the ages of 5 and 12, and accordingly training colleges were created in order to provide an army of teachers for elementary schools only. It was further part of the general theory that training colleges should equip intending teachers to cope with every subject in the curriculum of an elementary school.

The elementary teacher was to be an Admirable Crichton, and was not only to give instruction in the three R's, but in drawing, singing, history, Scripture and any subject that a child between the ages of 5 and 12 or 14 might require to learn.

He invited examination of this theory in the light of the Education Bill. In the first place, the Education Bill made it clear that the concern of the state was not henceforth to be limited to children of ages between 5 and 12 or 14, but that new types of schools or types of schools already known, but not widely diffused, were contemplated: nursery schools for ages 2 to 5, elementary schools, central schools of a higher class, or for more intensive training of elementary scholars, secondary schools, and part-time continuation schools, ranging over the ages henceforth, in the period of 16 years from infancy to the extreme term of adolescence. Different types of teachers and different extents of training would be required for the new types of schools. It was very important not only that training colleges should develop the training of their pupils on lines of special aptitude, but that local education authorities should give care to selection of teachers of special gifts and acquirements.

He need not enlarge, he said, on the responsible work of training colleges; they were responsible for the training of teachers on whose efficiency the success of the national system of education depended, and it was not too much to say that no staff would be too good for a training college. They required the best men and best women to enter this branch of the educational service, and since one of the conditions of success in any institution was clear perception of what the institution could and could not do, it was desirable that training colleges and those who passed through them should clearly realize the elementary facts in relation to these institutions. The training college did not pretend and should not pretend to turn out a finished teacher. A finished teacher implied a finished character, a finished mind, and this was a product not of extreme youth, but of ripe experienced life. All the training college could do was to give pupils the means of putting a subject clearly before the student, and to show the right attitude and the deep meaning of the profession of teacher, that it was not the vulgar art of bread winning, but a great art of life. The best of success with which the training college fulfilled its high mission would be exactly measured by the stock of intellectual modesty possessed by the young men and young women it turned out. If the products of the training college were conceit and vanity, then no matter what could be set on the other part of the account, he contended that the college failed. It followed that the student who left ought to be in a mood in which he desired to continue his course as a learner. The great secret of a good teacher was possession of a lively interest in two things—in the subject taught, and in the pupil being taught, but it was impossible to maintain a lively interest in the subject unless he were prepared to pursue the subject, and young people who thought that because they had obtained their certificates they were entitled to close the book as having no more interest for them would never make real teachers.

The normal schools of France provided an admirable three-year course of training for teachers designed for elementary school work. They were, as indeed was every part of the French scholastic system, far more closely and vigorously controlled by the central authority than the British temperament would permit, and it was far more difficult for a teacher trained for elementary school work in France to pass into any other branch of the teaching profession, than it was in England. The system had the defects of a highly centralized system, but it also had great merits. The aim of the French elementary schools was conceived with great clarity and pursued with great force and intelligence. Elementary school teachers were regarded primarily as missionaries of the French language; it was their duty to uphold in every little village, the purity of that wonderful instrument of human expression, a precise, correct use of the language and a delicate perception of its literary beauties. So far as his experience went, French elementary schools succeeded in this part of their mission in a higher degree than did similar schools in England.

Then again, French primary schools were regarded as missionsaries of elementary conceptions of natural science for the great mass of the people, and his impression was that they achieved this part of their mission with signal success. Thirdly, they were regarded as missionaries of enlightened patriotism, and great stress was laid on the teaching of history in training colleges. The syllabus of instruction, so far as he could see, had clearly been drawn up by a masterly historian, for it laid stress on all fundamental points of international history upon which a teacher should dwell.

He felt that a great future lay before the training colleges of England. The field of education was about to be extended, and although it was rash to prophesy, he would hazard the prediction that for every one person who cared for education now, there would be ten 20 years hence. He realized that the war had brought many difficulties to training colleges; he sympathized with their serious injuries, the depletion of students who had gone to the war, and the loss of comfortable quarters appropriated to army use, yet he hoped and felt that a new era of enlarged utility would dawn upon them, and the next decade would witness a great development of the speech may be passed over for his more direct references to questions of training in the two countries. Mr. Fisher said that he need hardly remind his hearers that a considerable change had come over the problem of training colleges since they were established in England. Originally it was considered quite sufficient if the State provided elementary education for young children between the ages of 5 and 12, and accordingly training colleges were created in order to provide an army of teachers for elementary schools only. It was further part of the general theory that training colleges should equip intending teachers to cope with every subject in the curriculum of an elementary school.

would steadily play their part. He hoped they would feel that they were organically related to every part of the educational system, that they would not follow an isolated existence, as perhaps they had in the past. He hoped that now this isolation had been broken down, teachers would mix freely with the social and intellectual life common to the educational world, and that they would be regarded as instruments of a great national purpose for which no sacrifice would be too great.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—University College, Dundee, is now following the lead of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews in the provision of residential accommodation for students taking the university courses. More than £2000 was recently subscribed locally for a women's hostel, and to this sum the Carnegie Trust has added £2500. For board and lodgings the sum of £40 a year has been fixed. Even so small an amount as this is beyond the reach of some students; with further endowments, it would be possible to lower this rate or make special provision for young women unable to afford the full fee.

It should be remembered that conditions have changed since the time, some 30 years ago, when the university session was only five months out of the 12, and when the rush to get through attendance at lectures and the necessary private study was so great that there was little opportunity of social recreation. It is remarkable how ready in these last decades British universities have shown themselves to learn from one another, English universities adapting to their own uses the strong points of Scottish universities and vice versa.

During the past half-year a good deal of attention has been directed to the need of improvement in technical instruction for the printing trade. The London Education Committee has adopted proposals for cooperation between the three main central institutions in London, namely St. Bride's, the Regent Street Polytechnic and the Borough Polytechnic, so as to develop their printing departments into one central school for printing. In addition the committee considered that there should be two subsidiary schools, one in the north of London and the other in the south. A meeting of those interested in the subject was subsequently held in the St. Bride's Foundation School, at which a resolution was passed on the motion of Lord Burnham, approving of the proposals of the London Education Committee and urging the Government to carry through legislation making attendance at technical schools during the day-time compulsory upon young people. The mover of the resolution said that there should be mutual cooperation between employers and employed. They wished to do away with the waste of ability of which Fleet Street offered so many examples.

In Edinburgh, apparently, much the same need is felt. At a meeting of the George Heriot Trust, it was reported that a deputation representing every class of the trade, had been received by the Heriot-Watt College committee in regard to technical classes for printing. It was urged by the deputation that steps should be taken for the immediate development of such classes. Counselor Harrison, who submitted the report, said the college committee were in cordial sympathy with the deputation, the only difficulty being one of money.

A notable new departure has been made by the British Ministry of Food in providing for the continued education of the girl sorters and clerks upon its establishment. There are soon to be from 600 to 900 such employees, between the ages of 16 and 18, and their engagement is for a year or the duration of the war. On account of one of the many duties assigned to them, they are known as "sugar-card girls." Applications for enrollment on the staff are being received through the Labor Exchanges on a form which not only makes clear the conditions of service, but also gives an undertaking that provision will be made for suitable instruction in various subjects. An acceptance of these education advantages is made one of the conditions of enrollment. With a view to ascertaining the best lines upon which to work out schemes of instruction, the Ministry have issued to every applicant engaged a notice of the subjects proposed and recommending that parents or guardians shall be consulted before filling up a form which is enclosed. The subjects mentioned are the following: Arithmetic and accounts, business training and bookkeeping, civil service subjects, domestic subjects (defined as cooking, nursing, dressmaking, and millinery), English (a general-educational course), shorthand and typing (for selected applicants); with a possible course in secretarial training and languages for some who have had a good secondary education.

The form enclosed in this notice, to be filled up by a fixed date and handed by each girl to her supervisor, asks details of the school attended, place attained and date of leaving, and then asks three important questions: "When you were at school were there any subjects in which you were especially successful? What do you hope to do for a living when you leave your present employment? What subjects would you like to be taught in order to improve your present education?"

In the Cape Colony an important act is now in force, making attendance at school compulsory for all European children who have attained their seventh, but not their fifteenth year of age. It is also necessary that

any child under that age shall have passed the fifth standard before exemption from liability to attend can be claimed on the ground of occupation. The measure is known as the School Board (Further) Amending Ordinance, No. 7 of 1917, and it amends the School Board Act of 1905. Wherever local regulations have hitherto fixed 14 as the age limit, and the fourth standard as the condition of exemption, 15 becomes automatically the age limit and the fifth the exempting standard. Since, at present, higher education alone is under the control of the Union Government, this act does not apply to any parts of South Africa outside the Cape Province.

## ACADEMIC TENURE AND FREEDOM ISSUE

Report of American Association of University Professors Is Notable for Defining and Linking These Fundamentals

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual report of the American Association of University Professors, just issued, will be another landmark in the history of democratizing university and college administration in a land where during the last half of the Nineteenth Century it had taken on autocratic and oligarchical forms. The document covers the events of two years, and therefore is the supplement of the famous report of 1915, in which some fundamentals of the problem of academic freedom were discussed in a way that has considerably influenced the attitude of governing boards and official heads,

Having made its thought clear on this phase of the controversy, the committee proceeds to say that there is no justification for those citizens or academic administrators "who seek to suppress all public discussion concerning the objects of the war, the terms of peace, and the military policy of the Government"; and who "would silence all criticism of the methods of administrative or military officials," and "attempt to carry out this program of repression by extra-legal methods of intimidation or coercion." The committee denies that any emergency exists "which makes it necessary or desirable that the nation's general policy in one of the most pregnant moments in its history should be determined without general consideration and discussion, or that minorities should be deprived of all right to influence the policy by laying their arguments and opinions before their fellow citizens."

As for professors of enemy alien nationality, they should be put upon their parole to observe restrictions of speech and writing and avoidance of all hostile or offensive expressions concerning the United States and its Government. Breaking of this parole and failure to comply with the restrictions should bring dismissal, but not otherwise.

If this list of 16 names examined, even only superficially, it discloses a strikingly high percentage of men now in charge of public school systems in states west of New York or connected with faculties of pedagogy in universities in these same states, and of men who either now or at some time have been connected with the teachers' college of Columbia University, New York City. Some of them, though not as many as might be expected, have had their cultural basis of education in the universities and colleges of New England; but most of them have found freest expression for their professional ability in the interior and mid-West; and only one of them is now in charge of important New England educational interests.

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Texas, that has not escaped far from pleasant notoriety of late years owing to the intrusion of politics and personal feuds into the management of her state university, has wisely decided to face squarely the problem of reconstruction of her state system of education, and define the rights of her various educational institutions and their claims on the public purse. A legislative sub-committee that has reported, recommends the creation of a state educational council of nine men with explicitly decreed powers; and on the pecuniary issue involved, the committee recommends "cashing in" the endowment of lands now dedicated to public education, and guarded investment of the fund, with clear understanding as to the proportion that the state university and other institutions when may seek completion of their courses when peace comes.

Statistics presented at the annual convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association last week, submitted by a committee of 100, appointed by the Bureau of Education, show that there are 13,000,000 persons in the United States of alien birth, millions of whom do not speak English. The special committee cooperating with the department of superintendence already has drafted two bills for proposed enactment by state legislatures, which will provide for uniform action throughout the country in an educational campaign to alter such conditions; and the National Education Association in all its departments is planning to make this issue the most fundamental of all those with which it will grapple henceforth.

The report emphasizes the fact that whereas in only one-third of the cases brought to the attention of the association has the issue of academic freedom been involved, in all of them, or in one form or another, a problem of academic tenure has been disclosed. It is this issue that is the larger of the two; and when it is rightly settled, freedom as a rule is adequately guarded. To secure fit academic tenure, there must first be rightly defined a correct way of procedure in testing the issues involved when a difference of opinion arises, for "the history of the safeguarding of individual liberties of whatever kind has been the history of the development of procedure."

What some of the ways and means of right procedure are, the association defined in its 1915 report. In this year's report a defense is put up for the teacher as such, as a social factor who needs security of tenure in his work that is not asked for by members of other callings, or conceded to them; and it proceeds to point out the tendencies in denominational schools for the immediate development of such classes. Counselor Harrison, who submitted the report, said the college committee were in cordial sympathy with the deputation, the only difficulty being one of money.

A notable new departure has been made by the British Ministry of Food in providing for the continued education of the girl sorters and clerks upon its establishment. There are soon to be from 600 to 900 such employees, between the ages of 16 and 18, and their engagement is for a year or the duration of the war. On account of one of the many duties assigned to them, they are known as "sugar-card girls." Applications for enrollment on the staff are being received through the Labor Exchanges on a form which not only makes clear the conditions of service, but also gives an undertaking that provision will be made for suitable instruction in various subjects. An acceptance of these education advantages is made one of the conditions of enrollment. With a view to ascertaining the best lines upon which to work out schemes of instruction, the Ministry have issued to every applicant engaged a notice of the subjects proposed and recommending that parents or guardians shall be consulted before filling up a form which is enclosed. The subjects mentioned are the following: Arithmetic and accounts, business training and bookkeeping, civil service subjects, domestic subjects (defined as cooking, nursing, dressmaking, and millinery), English (a general-educational course), shorthand and typing (for selected applicants); with a possible course in secretarial training and languages for some who have had a good secondary education.

The form enclosed in this notice, to be filled up by a fixed date and handed by each girl to her supervisor, asks details of the school attended, place attained and date of leaving, and then asks three important questions: "When you were at school were there any subjects in which you were especially successful? What do you hope to do for a living when you leave your present employment? What subjects would you like to be taught in order to improve your present education?"

New York City's far from serene situation, educationally considered, is complicated, so far as its public school system is concerned, by the problem of choice of a successor to Superintendent Maxwell. Shall he be a New Yorker, or be drawn from some other city? Will he best meet the crucial demands of the unprecedented situation, if fully aware of all the ins and outs of the factional contests of the past decade, or if comparatively ignorant of them and free from any entangling alliances with the groups and the persons who have created the tangle? The answer of the Public Education Society of the city to these questions is unequivocal. It calls for selection of the ablest school administrator of the country, whatever his origin and not from officers of institutions of learning. If responsible public officials find no ground for action, then academic authorities need not.

It is admitted, however, that academic officials can legitimately deprive a professor of office who is convicted of disobedience to any statute

## PORTO RICO TERM OF SCHOOL LONGER

Insular Legislation Ordains That Year Shall Extend for Ten Months, With Two Terms

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Poets and tourists who like to picture tropical countries as dreamy afternoons lands where people forget work will find it difficult to adjust the program of the Department of Education for the school year 1918-19 to their belief. An act of the Insular Legislature in its last session provides for a 10 months' school year, to be divided into two terms of five months each—consequently the schools will be open Aug. 5 and close for the summer vacation in the latter part of May.

Before the passage of this law, the length of the school year was fixed at a minimum of eight and a maximum of 10 months—the amount of the annual appropriation determining the exact number of months. The schools as a rule opened about the middle of September and closed about June 20. The new law in prescribing two terms of five months each makes an early opening necessary in order that the usual Christmas recess may come at the end of the first term.

Beginning school in August will of course mean for the American teachers who go north a much shorter time at home. It would ordinarily mean increased difficulty in securing the services of the teachers from the United States, who would scarcely relish the idea of beginning work in the tropics in a summer month. This phase of the question needs little consideration as far as the coming school year is concerned, for the demand for teachers in every State in the Union to take the place of those who have been called to the colors will be so great that Porto Rico will suffer.

The aspect of the new law which teachers naturally find commendable is the added month's salary check, for they have always found nine months of wages and 12 of expense a serious problem.

A 10 months' school year has been tried in various parts of the country, but as yet it has not met with general favor. Here in Porto Rico, where the school is struggling with the language problem, an added month would mean a step toward the solution. Last year the department tried the experiment of opening the schools in coffee districts a month earlier than in other parts of the island in order that a recess might be taken during the coffee-picking season, when most of the pupils are needed for work in the fields. It was not successful, however, the attendance being very low.

The total appropriation for the Department of Education for the coming school year is \$1,707,960; of this the appropriation for the University of Porto Rico is \$89,921.

## CENTRAL AMERICANS IN TULANE UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Figures from the books of Tulane University have been produced by R. K. Bruff, registrar, to show the university's unique position as an institution giving American professional training to young men from the South and Central American republics. The increasing importance to the United States of South and Central American trade adds significance to the work.

The number of Latin-American pupils in the university averages about 40 a year. New Orleans is accessible to the southern countries and has weather conditions that make it less difficult for students to become acclimated. To this is attributed, in part, its drawing power. In the 19

## THE HOME FORUM

Written in March

(While resting on the bridge at the foot of Brother's Water)

The cock is crowing,  
The stream is flowing,  
The small birds twitter,  
The lake doth glitter.  
The green field sleeps in the sun:  
The oldest and youngest  
Are at work with the strongest:  
The cattle are grazing.  
Their heads never raising;  
There are forty feeding like one!  
The plowboy is whooping—anon—  
anon;  
There's joy in the mountains;  
There's life in the fountains;  
Small clouds are sailing,  
Blue sky prevailing;  
The rain is over and gone!

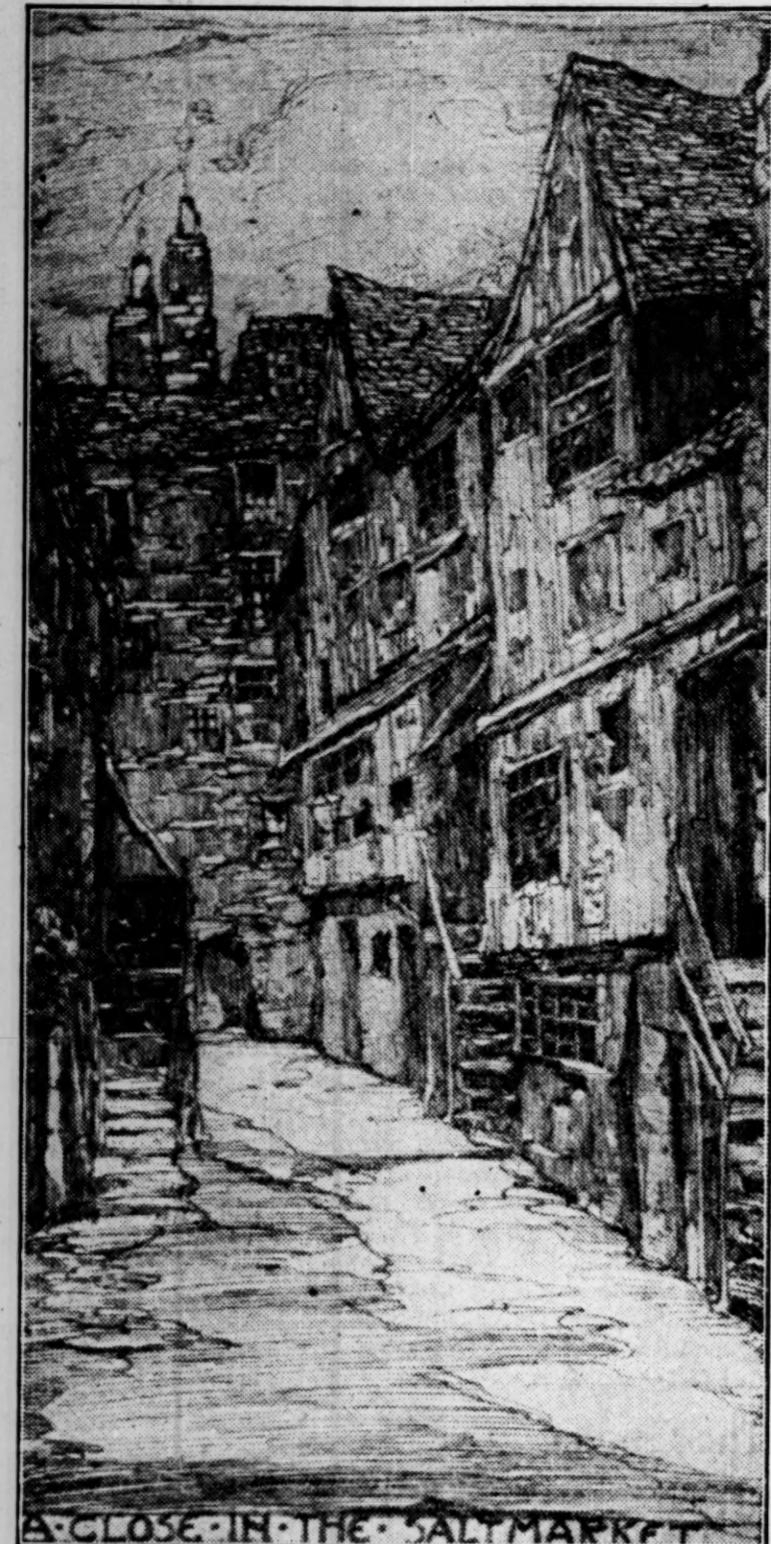
—Wordsworth.

## An Inn in Mongolia

"The inn was a typical northern inn, such as became familiar to us," writes Olive Gilbreath in "Asia." "On three sides of the courtyard, animals were feeding in open mud stalls, as they fed in Bethlehem nineteen hundred years ago. On the fourth side, men's quarters were scarcely different from those of the animals, except in being closed. Our camp beds had been put up in the inn yard, and we ate our evening meal under thatched eaves. Wool caravans had driven in and stood bulkily blotting the dusk, pointing toward the gateway for a start in the first white dawn."

"Chinese interiors are the finest Rembrandts in the world, and this inn was a particularly mellow, ingratiating study. From the open door of the Chinese stove streamed a ruddy light, which threw into deep shadow the broad k'ang where men sat or squatted. . . . Our carvers had joined the troupe about the flickering candles, and in the yellow light their faces shone out like old portraits—strong, simple, oriental. A saisen player began his plaintive note, and from the inn door poured a steady babble of voices. On every side the plain swept menacingly in from the horizon, threatening to blot out the one infinitesimal point of life daring to violate its solitude. But still the note of the saisen player sounded, and above the walls of the compound shone the deep oriental stars. It was a vagabonds' night."

"Our cots had been made up in the courtyard; consequently we opened our eyes with the dawn. The wool caravans had already disappeared; we saw them, soft blurs in the half light, descending the road toward China which we had climbed the evening before. We paid our inn bill—fourteen tongs (about ten cents gold) for five travelers, two servants, three carters, two horses, two mules, and the donkey—and we were off again into Mongolia."



By Jessie M. King; reproduced by permission

## A Close in the Saltmarket, Glasgow

In early times before Glasgow's fame was known in the world of trade, the inhabitants resorted to fishing as a means of livelihood. Near the lower end of Stockwell Street stood a number of fishermen's huts known as the Fishergate. The curing of salmon and herrings about the middle of the Fifteenth Century served to propagate a trade which found a market first in France and later in Holland. Cargoes of salt were brought back in payment, and sold by merchants in the Salt-market.

Most of this picturesque old Glasgow has now given place to more convenient if more prosaic modern buildings, but a few of the quaint old buildings are still to be seen. To most people the Saltmarket is chiefly famous as the home of Baillie Nicol Jarvie, "a careful man, as is well kend," as he says himself, "and industrious, as the hale town can testify; and I can win my crowns, and keep my crowns, and count my crowns, w'li' onybody in the Salt-Market, or it may be in the Gallorette. And I'm a prudent man, as my father the deacon was before me."

Thus does the good baillie describe himself in the pages of "Rob Roy," and a punctual man, he might have added, for his first greeting to Mr. Osbaldestone, on the latter's arrival to dinner, was: "What made ye sae late? . . . It is chappin' the best feck o' five minutes bygane. Mattie has been twice at the door wi' the dinner, and weel for you it was a tup's head, for that canna suffer by delay." After dinner the conversation turns on "the opening which the Union had afforded to trade between Glasgow and the British colonies in America and the West Indies, and on the facilities which Glasgow possessed of making up sortable cargoes for that market. Mr. Jarvie answered some objection which Owen made on the difficulty of sorting a cargo for America, without buying from England, with vehemence and volubility.

"Na, na, sir, we stand on our ain bottom; we pickle in our ain pock-neuk. We ha'e our Stirling serges, Musselburgh stiffs, Aberdeen hose, Edinburgh shalloons, and the like, for the hale town can testify; and we ha'e linens of a' kinds better and cheaper than you ha'e in Lunnon itself; and we can buy your north of England wares, as Manchester wares, Sheffield wares, and Newcastle earthenware, as cheap as you can at Liverpool. And we are making a fair spel at cottons and muslins. Na, na! let every herring hing by its ain head, and every sheep by its ain shank, and ye'll find, sir, us Glasgow folk no sae far ahint, but what we may follow."

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late? . . . It is chappin' the best feck o' five minutes bygane. Mattie has been twice at the door wi' the dinner, and weel for you it was a tup's head, for that canna suffer by delay."

"Fine mornin', sir," said Mr. Weller.

"Beautiful indeed," replied Mr. Pickwick.

"Beautiful indeed," echoed a red-haired man with an inquisitive nose and blue spectacles, who had unpacked himself from a cab at the same moment as Mr. Pickwick. "Going to Ipswich, sir?"

"I am," replied Mr. Pickwick. "Extraordinary coincidence. So am I."

Mr. Pickwick bowed.

"Going outside?" said the red-haired man.

Mr. Pickwick bowed again.

"Bless my soul, how remarkable—I am going outside, too," said the red-haired man: "we are positively going together." And the red-haired man, who was an important-looking, sharp-nosed, mysterious-spoken personage, with a bird-like habit of giving his head a jerk every time he said anything, smiled as if he had made one of the strangest discoveries that ever fell to the lot of human wisdom.

"Yes, I think it is," resumed Mr. Magnus. "There's a good name for company, sir," said Mr. Pickwick.

"Ah," said the new-comer, "it's a good thing for both of us, isn't it? Company, you see—company is—is—it's a very different thing from solitude—a'int it?"

"There's no denying that 'ere," said Mr. Weller, joining in the conversation, with an affable smile. "That's what I call a self-evident proposition, as the dog's-meat man said, when the housemaid told him he wasn't a gentleman."

"It is calculated to afford them the

HAWTHORNE speaks thus of fear: "Stupefied by the dim, thick, stifling atmosphere of dread which . . . obliterated all definiteness of thought." Could there be a more exact pronouncement upon the effect of fear. And it is just because all people know this to be its effect that they are afraid of being afraid. Afraid that perhaps in time of great danger they may be stupefied by this dim, thick, stifling atmosphere and not be able to think clearly. Indeed to many it is not the thought of misfortune or death that fills them with fear but the fear of being afraid.

Christian Science does not fail a man in any emergency, for it can meet this form of fear as it meets every other form of in-harmony. It reiterates the injunction "Fear not," which rings out all through the Bible, and it shows just what fear is and how to overcome it. These words from the first chapter of Joshua should ever be remembered: "Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." as also the wonderful promise in the forty-third chapter of Isaiah: "Fear not: for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine. When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee. For I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Saviour." And Jesus often said, "Fear not," and straightway removed the cause for fear.

Today Christian Science says, "Fear

## The Fear of Fear

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

not," and as we learn to "fear not" we lose the fear that in any time of stress we shall be blindly afraid. If one can reach a spring of lovely clear water one is not afraid of being thirsty. If one is out of doors and in pure air one is not afraid of suffocation—and so if a man understands somewhat of Christian Science he is not afraid that he will not have sufficient of that which overcomes fear, for he knows that infinite power is present to draw upon—infinitely Love present to rely upon, and infinite Life present in which to dwell.

What is fear? The textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, defines it thus on page 586: "Fear. Heat; inflammation; anxiety; ignorance; error; desire; caution." Has one of these things Principle at the back of it? Are they spiritual? No! Are they then qualities of Principle, of Mind? No, and we read on page 335 of Science and Health, "Mind is the divine Principle, Love, and can produce nothing unlike the eternal Father-Mother, God. Reality is spiritual, harmonious, immutable, immortal, divine, eternal. Nothing unspiritual can be real, harmonious, or eternal." If, then, fear does not exist in Mind, or Principle, it does not exist at all as reality—it is simply a false belief due to false conclusions and can be cast out and replaced by fact, just as the statement that twice two make five can be replaced by the true statement that twice two make four. This is simply because the latter is true and provable.

What then is the fact that will replace fear? The Bible tells us that "there is no fear in love," that "perfect love casteth out fear." Now the

## Sunthin' in the Pastoral Line

Once git a smell o' musk into a draw, An' it clings hold like precedents in law; Your gra'ma'man put it there,—when goodness knows.— To jes' this-worldify her Sunday clo'es; But the old chist wun't serve her gran'son's wife, (For, 'thout new funnitoor, wut good in life?) An' so ole clawfoot, from the pre-cinks dread O' the spare chamber, slinks into the shed. Where, dim with dust, it fust or last subsides To holdin' seeds an' fifty things besides; better days stick fast in heart an' husk, An' all you keep n't gits a scent o' musk. Jes' so with poets: wot they've airy read Gits kind o' worked into their heart an' head. So's they can't seem to write but jest on sheer With furrin countries or played-out ideers, Nor ha'e a feelin', if it doosn't smack O' wut some critter chose to feel 'way back: This makes 'em talk o' daisies, larks, an' things. Ez though we'd nothin' here that blo' s an' sings.— (Why, I'd give more for one live bobolink) Than a square mile o' larks in printer's ink;) This makes 'em think our fust o' May is May, Which aint, for all the almanicks can say. . . . I, country-born an' bred, know where to find Some blooms that make the season fit the mind. An' seem to match the doubtin' bluebird's notes.—

—James Russell Lowell.

Half-vent'rinn' liverworts in furry coats, Bloodroots, whose rolled-up leaves ef you oucurl, Each on 'em's cradle to a baby pearl,— But these are jes' Spring's pickets; . . .

For half our May's so awfully like May n't, T would rile a Shaker or an evrige saint;

Though I own up I like our back'ard springs,

Thet kind o' haggle with their greens an' things,

An' when you 'most give up, 'thout more words

Toss the fields full o' blossoms, leaves, an' birds;

Thet's Northun natur', slow an' apt to doubt,

But when it doos git stirred, ther's no gin' out!

. . . Things lag behind,

Till some fine mornin' Spring makes up her mind, . . .

An' gives one leap from Aperl into June:

Then all comes crowdin' in; afore you think,

Young oak-leaves mist the side-hill woods with pink;

The catbird in the laylock bush is loud;

The orchards turn to heaps o' rosy cloud;

Red-cedars blossom tu, though few folks know it,

An' all took dipt in sunshine like a poet, . . .

Nuff sed, June's bridesman, poet o' the year,

Gladness on wings, the bobolink is here;

Hail-hid in tip-top apple-blooms he swings,

Or climbs aginst the breeze with quiverin' wings,

Or, givin' way to 't in a mock despair,

Runs, down a brook o' laughter, thru' the air.

fact is that Love is God and God is Love, always present, the only power of the universe, eternally operating Principle, maintaining its idea—man.

Fear cannot for one second touch the man who knows this and the sickening fear of being afraid, of being a coward will vanish each time this is realized.

Love is God, and man is God's image or idea, in other words, man manifests the Love which is God. This fact clearly seen shows the paramount importance of manifesting a true sense of love here and now. Jesus manifested the true spiritual sense of love to humanity and this won him the title of the Christ. He healed the sick, he reformed the sinner, he raised the dead, he loved mankind enough to rebuke them, he fearlessly uncovered to them the faults that were keeping them in ignorance of their true spiritual being. His love never faltered, and, because it was not based on a material sense of love, it did not lessen when those he wished to save turned upon him and crucified him. He prayed "Father forgive them; for they know not what they do."

Perhaps, in that unparalleled struggle in Gethsemane, the fear of being afraid came to Christ Jesus to tempt him. If this was so it was overcome. The sweat of agony brought the angel of consolation—the strong understanding of Truth that God would enable him to finish his work gloriously and to find his way out of the flesh, out of material belief, into the spiritual sense of being which is man. Many a lesson may be learned today from the trenches, unselfishness, simple heroism, the willingness to lay down all of earth for the sake of blessing humanity. How often has fear been overcome, there, and how often has courage, a high and holy courage born of a high ideal, rallied the fearful and stemmed the tide of hate. This is Christianity, though maybe it has never been called so there, and the knowledge of its power, the power of good over evil, the consciousness that it is the recognition of God, would make it Christian Science, crowned with omnipotence able to overcome fear, sin and death.

Let it be remembered that Christian Science destroys fear by teaching men the omnipotence of Principle, of good—in other words that there is nothing to be afraid of since all space is filled with good. Christian Science teaches us to love good so that we may grow into an understanding of it, that we, through practice of it, may overcome every phase of evil. This good, the goal of every man's ambition, his heart's desire, is God.

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## Snow or Snowdrops?

Is it snow or snowdrops' shimmer Whiteness thus the bladed grass, With a faint aerial glimmer.— Spring or winter, which did pass? For the sky is dim and tender With the evanescent light. And the fading fields are white. White with snow or snowdrops, under The fair firstling stars of night.

Little robin, softly, cheerly Piping on yon wintry bough. Why have all the fields that pearly iridescence, knowest thou? Did old Winter, grim and hoary, Aim a parting dart at Spring As she fled on azure wing. Or did she with rainbow glory In his face her snowdrops fling? —Matilde Blind.

## Norwegian Dances

The remoteness of Norway has not only impressed a peculiar local color on its native music and costume, but has also helped to preserve its primitive character. Old-fashioned musical instruments, dances, and tunes, which used to be practiced in other European places, found their last refuge in the North, which preserved them, somewhat altered by the imprint of its own peculiar stamp. In a region like Telemarken there are places where an old custom prescribes that the same song must not be sung in the dance rooms more than once a year.

In Hammerfest, the most northern town in the world, it is possible to chance on a dance where the music is vocal instead of instrumental, the dancers attentive and responsive to the words as they are sung. At weddings, indeed, the first dances are sung to psalm tunes, and the preacher in his vestments take part in them. Usually, however, the dances are too lively for vocal music, and the fiddle is brought into play.

The most popular of the folk dances in the mountainous regions of Norway are the springdans, polska, and the halling. Of each of these there are admirable specimens among Grieg's works, partly borrowed, partly original, while some have been arranged for pianoforte by Kjerulf, Lindemann, and others. The springdans, so called to distinguish it from the ganger, or walking dance, is in three-four measure, the halling in two-four. The springdans is characterized by a striking combination of binary and ternary rhythms, and a progressive animation very interesting to the hearer.—M. A. Wyllie.

## In Proportion

In proportion to the nobleness of the power, is the guilt of its use for purposes vain or vile.—Ruskin.

## SCIENCE

## and

## HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### A Great Irishman

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the news of the passing away of Mr. Redmond comes the news of a new Sinn Fein outbreak in Ireland. The latter may be nothing more than a riot, it may not even be of sufficient importance to be dignified with that term. But the fact that the report of it was possible is a commentary on the ever charged incapability of the Celtic Irish to stand by one another. Mr. Redmond's whole life was given without stint to the Irish cause. And yet the story of his life struggle is the story of that of so many Irishmen before him. Three times, in his career, it seemed as if the Irish question had been disposed of, and three times those sinister and occult influences which dominate Irish politics, caused the flame of the struggle to leap even higher than before.

The first of these occasions was that terrible Sunday morning, in 1882, when the news of the Phoenix Park murders raged like fire through London. Mr. Redmond was then a young member of Parliament, having been elected, only the previous year, as member for New Ross, a constituency which has since been swept away. He was one of the most devoted of Mr. Parnell's followers, and as he heard the news he must have realized that the reckless madmen who had been guilty of the deed, had been inspired by that unconscious enmity to their native land which has blinded so many of its children. The Parnell movement survived that shock. But eight years later, in November, 1890, there came the famous divorce suit, and for the second time Mr. Redmond saw the temporary end of all things. Those were desperate days for the member from North Wexford, as Mr. Redmond had become. Seated by his leader's side, in the House of Commons, the most trusted of his lieutenants, he watched the storm burst. There had been no mystery, least of all in Ireland, as to the relations of the Nationalist leader and Mrs. O'Shea, but it seemed as if the underground influences had waited until Home Rule seemed almost assured before they deliberately exploded the bomb, which for the time being swept Home Rule off the map. Mr. Redmond was one of the little band who stood by his leader, and in these days he experienced, perhaps, the first of his afterwards numerous struggles with clericalism. He proved, indeed, to be never afraid to defy the clerical influence, and as he sat in his seat in church, and heard himself denounced from the altar as anti-Christ, because he would not desert his leader, he had call for all the resolution that was in him. Later, he proved that he was stronger than that influence locally, and experienced the curious sensation of seeing the church empty, to a man, in protest of another attack by the priest.

When Mr. Parnell passed away John Redmond became the new leader of the Parnellite Party, by that time shredded down to a handful of nine members. So skillfully, however, did he lead the nine, that when the day of reconciliation came, it was not Mr. Healy nor Mr. O'Brien, who had been outwardly Mr. Parnell's chief lieutenants, and who had led the revolt against him, who became chief of the united party, but the leader of the Parnellite remnant. That day, with brightened prospects, the Home Rule campaign entered on a new career. But as it passed toward apparent victory, there came another revolt within the party, and Mr. Healy and Mr. O'Brien led the more clerical section of the party into a new Parliamentary cave of Adullam. Then came the great battle with Sir Edward Carson; and then, whilst the Home Rule Act waited to be put into force, came the war. A truce was proclaimed between the North and the South, of which the price was the temporary holding up of the Home Rule Act. Mr. Redmond's brother William sailed away with his men to Flanders, there to give his life fighting for the Empire, whilst Mr. Redmond himself remained at home to face something far worse than the trenches, the rise of the Sinn Fein party with its reckless schemes of rebellion, schemes born largely in the crazy mind of Roger Casement, a worse enemy to the cause of Ireland than even "Skin-the-Goat." Those were terrible days for Mr. Redmond. He saw Dublin fired by the Irish, whilst the people, wrought up to madness by the wild propaganda of the Sinn Fein leaders, followed the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe as he led the way to the polling booths at East Clare, or in South Longford stayed to read the manifesto of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, which declared that, though he advised them to vote for the Nationalist candidate, nevertheless he believed the country to have been already practically sold.

Now Mr. Redmond, though a Home Ruler, was none the less an Imperialist, that is to say, he had no patience with the talk about cutting the painter. Once or twice he gave way to the clerical influence, as when he tramped on the famous local government bill for Ireland after having practically welcomed it upon its appearance in the House. Therefore, when he found that the example of the Bishop of Killaloe was being largely followed by the younger priesthood in Ireland, he must have known that he was on as dangerous ground as Mr. Parnell had once trodden. When the members gathered in the Convention for the last effort for a settlement by consent, he found that his own readiness to accept a customs house for the United Kingdom, and so save the day, was being strenuously resisted by the three out of the four Roman Catholic Bishops in the Convention. From that moment he began, it seemed to those who were looking on, at last to lose hope. It must have seemed to him as if once more those curious influences, always behind the scenes in Ireland, were conspiring again to prevent Home Rule from becoming a reality. He broke down under the strain and the disappointment, even more, perhaps, before the treachery and ingratitude with which he was

surrounded, and another famous leader was lost to Ireland.

Mr. Redmond, be it said, was a fine leader. He could not have done what O'Connell did nor what Parnell did. But he did a Herculean task in the face of many disappointments and what must have seemed overpowering difficulties. Coming from an ancestry of Parliamentarians, he had the utmost affection for the House of Commons, and he was never happier than when he was relating the generous deeds of Parliament and its readiness always to recognize and to accept sincerity. He would tell how, when the news came that Bradlaugh was passing away, the House stopped its business to admit the wrong it had done him in the past, and this all because Parliament had come to recognize his sincerity. For exactly the same reason, he would point out how it became almost affectionate to the curious figure and strange idiosyncrasies of Joseph Biggar, who year after year had wearied it with obstructions and almost maddened it with insults. But best of all he liked to tell of how Mr. Balfour, when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland, sent him to prison, and then cordially welcomed him back to the House, with a frank expression of hope that he was none the worse for the experience. You have to like Balfour, he would say, he is a big man with no malice in him. He fought Mr. Balfour in the House and out of the House, for a couple of decades or so, for, indeed, he was ever a fighter. The night he took his seat, in the year 1881, he was suspended with the whole body of the Irish members, after perhaps the shortest maiden speech on record, when, in answer to a request from the Speaker to withdraw, he replied, "Sir, I decline to withdraw."

So the staid figure of the member for Waterford will be missing in future from the debates. And it is safe to say that by no men will it more be missed than by his old Parliament friends, who, in that way, so peculiar to the House of Commons, know how to fight without incurring enmity.

### A War Finance Corporation

ONE of the most important bills recently presented to the Congress of the United States is that providing for a war finance corporation. The purpose of the measure is to lend financial help to manufacturers and others whose business is necessary to the successful conduct of the war. That there should be vigorous opposition to the bill is not to be wondered at, in view of the fact that a similar attitude is assumed by some people toward almost every new undertaking. Inasmuch as the nation is at war, however, it is necessary that the national needs shall be given first consideration. It has taken the people a long time to wake up to a realization of this. They have so long been accustomed to devoting their attention exclusively to their own interests that they evidently find it difficult to alter their ways and give first place to their Government, even in a national crisis. The first, and it might be said the only, question which it is necessary to consider with regard to the war finance corporation bill is, whether or not it is required as a war measure. Apparently it is necessary. It originated with the Administration, and has the support of some of the ablest financiers and statesmen of the country.

The proposed war finance corporation would have a capital of \$500,000,000, and power to issue \$4,000,000,000 in bonds, to be advanced to those industries engaged in war work and to contributory enterprises. The bill also provides that supervision shall be exercised over all capital issues of \$100,000 or more. The objection raised is on the ground that the proposed course would cause inflation, and also confer upon the Administration too much power in controlling industries. Inflation, it is pointed out, is undesirable because it gives to commodities artificial values, increases the cost of living, and is altogether unfavorable to sound business. Even though inflation should result from the operations of the proposed corporation, however, it is doubtful if such an outcome would be as harmful as to allow things to continue as they are. Money has apparently become so scarce, by reason of the Government's requirements for war purposes, that new capital is obtainable only at rates that are almost prohibitive. And yet those industries engaged in war work must have capital, at whatever cost, in order to serve the Government efficiently. The banks are already carrying large loans, and, if they were compelled by the present emergencies to extend further accommodations, there might be brought about a situation far less desirable than any which is likely to arise from the operations of the war finance corporation.

As for the argument that the device would give to the Administration too much power in its control of the industries, it may be said that this would depend very largely on how well the corporation was managed. Here again patriotism enters into the equation. Many safeguards have been provided in the measure, and, so far as can be seen, the plan should succeed, provided self-interest is set aside by those chosen to direct the enterprise. Many men of wide business experience and the highest integrity are now employed in various important capacities in Washington, virtually without compensation. There are certainly others patriotic enough to sacrifice their own interests and give their time when called upon. It is reasonable to assume that, if the opportunity is provided, men of such qualifications will make the war finance corporation what it is intended to be, a strong arm of the Government in the prosecution of the war.

### Massachusetts Against Liquor

THE attention of the Massachusetts Legislature might profitably be directed, just now, to the returns from recent elections in communities of the Commonwealth where the liquor question was an issue. So far as the voting went, last Monday, the result showed a decided trend toward prohibition, even in places that still cling to license, as in Clinton, for example, where the license majority was reduced from 165 to 122. In a large majority of the hundred or more towns voting, the no-

license element exhibited increased strength, while the supporters of the saloon showed weakness, as compared with last year's elections.

A point of particular interest to the Massachusetts Legislature is that contained in the summary of recent results made in the news columns of this paper, which showed that with the elections of Monday, nearly 90 per cent of the cities and towns of Massachusetts have voted on the question of local prohibition during the last three months, and that the total majority in favor of no-license is expected to be between 6000 and 7000, when the remaining towns are recorded.

In view of this and of other testimony confirming the proposition that the State of Massachusetts, as a whole, is decidedly opposed to the liquor traffic, and is just as decidedly in favor of prohibition, it ought to be clearly seen by the Legislature that there is no excuse for a referendum, even if there were warrant for one, on the federal prohibition amendment. If the question were put squarely before the voters of the State, it is fair to assume, the majority in favor of prohibition would be surprisingly large even to its friends. At the present time there is only one way in which the voice of the people on the question might be properly heard, and this is through a vote to be cast in November next to determine, in the event of the Legislature's failure to act, how many members of that body who shirked, or evaded, their responsibility as legislators should be elected to stay at home.

The Legislature has a plain duty to perform: either to ratify or to refuse to ratify the constitutional amendment. It is not called upon to refer the question to the voters. The procedure is laid down as plain as daylight. Is the Legislature for the amendment or against it? It must decide for itself. That is all it is asked, or qualified, to do by the organic law of the land. The proposition is one that has got to be faced openly.

Prohibitionists do not entertain the slightest misgiving as to the ultimate decision of Massachusetts on the question. If the present Legislature does not ratify, another surely will; but how many members of that body can afford to have it truthfully said of them hereafter that, when called upon to take sides for decency, as against everything that is indecent, they did not dare go on record one way or the other?

### The Ghetto

THE abolition of the Russian Pale of Settlement brings to an end the Jew's enforced segregated life of centuries. The institution of the Ghetto which began in Rome under Pope Paul IV is thus no more. The walls of those rabbit-warrens and labyrinthine streets which constituted a Jewry in Continental cities are everywhere down, and the gates of exclusion wide open. The Judengasse of Frankfort has become a memory, the Judenstadt of Prague or of Lemberg has ceased to be the compulsory dwelling place of the race, the Ghetto of Rome is demolished, and hostile legislation has at last disappeared before the enlightened, tolerant spirit of the age. Today the Jew, Zangwill's "human palimpsest who has borne the inscription of all nations and all epochs" is free to turn his back forever upon the "little town" that he termed his New Egypt, free to lead a new life arising out of the ashes of what was wrong, intolerant, and despicable in the old.

Pope Paul was the first to create the Ghetto. He compelled the Jews of Rome to dwell within an inclosure set apart for them on the Tiber. This place came to be known as the Jewish burg or town, the diminutive for which, in Italian, is borghetto. The Roman borghetto, or ghetto for short, comprised a few narrow and untidy streets with their gates and walls. It lay so low that it was easily inundated by the Tiber, but, in spite of the wretchedness of the living conditions, each inhabitant had to apply annually for the right to residence there, and to pay a substantial tax for the privilege. The tax itself survived down to the year 1850. Gradually the Roman system spread to other countries, although the Jewry of Prague claims to be older than the Italian prototype. The Prague establishment is, however, gradually being torn down, and thus, from an antiquarian point of view, is by no means well preserved.

Life in one ghetto was usually typical of the rest. The men were forbidden to leave unless they wore a distinctive yellow hat, or the women unless they wore a yellow veil. Sunset was the signal for all Jews to be within the pale, or inclosure, if they did not wish to find the gates locked upon them. The same regulation was rigidly enforced on Sundays and on Christian holy days. Where the ghetto was too small for the carrying on of their trades, a site beyond the walls was granted them as their market, a custom which survives in the modern Jewish Tändelmarkt, which Rembrandt in Amsterdam found a happy hunting ground for acquiring some of those magnificent robes which he has perpetuated on his genre canvases. The Jews were, however, far safer, as a rule, behind their protecting walls than among their Christian neighbors.

In their ghettos they were left very much to their own devices, and thus in time developed their own form of government. They had their synagogues, town halls, and civic officials, their schools, and even their rabbinical courts. Their residence everywhere, however, was precarious. They could be expelled from their ghettos at the will of the rulers, and a notable instance is the decree of Maria Theresa, who ordered the Jews to leave Bohemia. Thus they had the right to dwell, not as men, but as taxable property, on a footing with all other sources of extorted income. They had, in fact, to pay for the mere privilege of living, hence life in the ghetto became that signal mark of disgrace and ignominy which is known as "the moral ghetto." Wherever the Jew lived, the word exclusion met his eye; exclusion from light, air, and sun, from recreation, from civic privileges and political office, from trades and the army, and from human contact with his fellow men, lest these should be contaminated with an unholy touch.

The worst of all these moral ghettos was the Russian Settlement of the Pale. It was not a street, like the

Judengasse of Frankfort, or a section or little town like the Roman ghetto, but a series of fifteen districts set apart in a vast country. Millions of excluded people were massed within this Pale, while a pale was later created within the Pale by driving the people out of the villages and herding them within the cities. Harried and harassed, and crowded into wretched hovels, they became little better than pariahs, that Holy Russia might not be contaminated by the presence of its Jews.

The Ghetto gave rise to social habits and customs peculiar to its people. Thrown entirely upon their own resources, unable to respond to the culture of the outside world, they developed among themselves that distinct ghetto life and Yiddish speech which have crept into the masterly pages of a Kompet, a Bernstein, and a Zangwill. But the London Ghetto of Israel Zangwill is a voluntary one, like that of New York. No ghetto has ever been established in these two great cities either by religious canon or by civil law. Yet the author of the "Children of the Ghetto" found his moral ghetto there, though the gates were long since down and the yellow badge of infamy dropped.

### Notes and Comments

THE impression which the Austrian Emperor has made on his subjects, since his accession, is showing itself in the nickname which he bears in Vienna—Karl der Ploetzsche—which "Diarist," of The Westminster Gazette, renders as Charles the Man of Impulse, because of the Emperor's brusque decisions. The Czech nickname, according to Diarist, is: "Karel Novak spravce konkursni podstaty firmy Austria," which he renders into English as "Charles Jones, official receiver for the liquidation of the House of Austria."

"LETTERS sent by aerial mail route, which will be opened between New York and Washington, April 15, will require a special 24-cent stamp in addition to regular postage," runs a newspaper item. It is easy to understand why the country postmaster, in order to while away the time, might like to read the postcards that come through his office, but it is more difficult to see why an aviator should wish, as the news paragraph seems to imply, to open letters en route.

AN AMUSING story of an ingenuous United States sailor comes from the Y. M. C. A. hut in the Strand, London. The waitresses are most of them American ladies, who, of course, give voluntary service at the canteen. The other day a sailor proffered a tip to the "waitress" when he had finished his meal, and it was refused. "What! Have you really plenty of money?" said the sailor in astonishment. She assured him that she had, but was somewhat taken aback when the sailor boy, looking her up and down, remarked: "Well, you don't look like it."

BECAUSE of the scramble among Republicans for the Wisconsin senatorship, it is "feared" that a Democrat may slip in. On the whole, would it not be wise for those citizens, both Republican and Democratic, who place the nation before party to forget politics for the present and elect a senator concerning whose loyalty there can be no question. In other words, Wisconsin is at present much more in need of an American than of either a Democratic or a Republican representative in the Senate.

THE people of Donegal are, it is said, giving a deal of trouble to the police authorities by refusing to fill up their sugar cards. They are up to any dodge that will enable them to avoid putting their names on those bits of cardboard. This strange attitude has nothing to do with any particular feeling on the sugar question; the fact is that "sugar card" reads differently to them than it does to most people in the British Isles. Suspicion—or might it be conscience?—makes them suspect that, in some way, conscription is being wrapped up in a sugar pill.

PROFITING by experience, a bill has been passed by the House of Representatives at Washington, and is almost certain to become a law, which makes it a crime for "anyone willfully to make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to obstruct the sale by the United States of bonds or other securities, or the making of loans to or by the United States." The point is, that in case a loyal American citizen overhears any whispered belittling of the next Liberty bond issue, the probability is he will have an opportunity, and one which he has wished for in the past, of turning the whisperer over to the authorities.

NEW YORK STATE is said to be short 20,000 farm hands, and the State Food Commission has appropriated \$50,000 to finance a movement to get city boys to work on farms during the summer. Conditions in New York are about the same as in other of the more populous states, with regard to the lack of agricultural workers; also with regard to the available supply in towns and cities of boys capable of doing farm work during the months of school vacation. Under careful direction, an army of boys might be mobilized for the performance of tasks of great importance to the country and the world. From the point of view of the parents, assuming proper supervision, it will be a great deal better to have the boys, under military age, working in the fields than idling in the streets.

IN Lieutenant John Philip Sousa's new American march, "The Volunteers," it is said, sirens, anvils, and air riveters are used to give effective realism to the music. This inevitably recalls Gilmore's famous "Peace Jubilee" on Boston's Back Bay, when one of the leading numbers had a cannonade chorus. It sometimes seems strange that composers who are looking for noise effects do not call into service an assorted lot of the whistlers heard on trains and trolley cars.